

# The Literary Digest

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## Content

### TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The Czar's New Army . . . . .	441
Arrest of the British Attaché . . . . .	442
Criticisms of the Roosevelt Peace Conference . . . . .	442
Cartoons: No Peace for Roosevelt . . . . .	443
More Railroad Wrecks . . . . .	443
Irish Support of Roosevelt . . . . .	444
Senator Hoar . . . . .	445
Anti-Lynching Campaign in the South . . . . .	446
Democratic Cartoons on the Filipino . . . . .	446
Republican Cartoons on the Negro . . . . .	447
Injuries to the "Connecticut" . . . . .	447
Cartoons: Two Views of Judge Parker . . . . .	448
Topics in Brief . . . . .	448

### LETTERS AND ART:

Are College Men Becoming "Flabby"? . . . .	449
American Art and Literature in Italian Eyes . . . . .	449
"The Nestor of Living English Poets" . . . . .	450
The Supposititious Influence of Books . . . . .	451
The Younger German Dramatists . . . . .	452
Notes . . . . .	452

### SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Telephone in the Wilderness . . . . .	453
De Vries's Modification of Darwinism . . . . .	453
The Automobile in Polar Exploration . . . . .	454
The Retreat of the Glaciers . . . . .	455
Electricity in the Jewelry Trade . . . . .	455
The Mechanical Theory of Seasickness . . . . .	456
Science Brevities . . . . .	456

### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

What Will the Christianity of the Future Be? . . . . .	457
An "Exhibition of Preposterous Ecclesiastical Vanity" . . . . .	457

The Fraudulent Side of Spiritualism . . . . .	458
The "Quiet Atheism" of Recent Fiction . . . . .	459
The Affirmative Outlook for Religious Faith . . . . .	459
The Religious Sentiment in Armies . . . . .	460
Religious Notes . . . . .	460

### FOREIGN TOPICS:

Kuropatkin's Rear-Guard and Oyama's New Flanking Movement . . . . .	461
A Strategic Blow to Japan at Lake Baikal . . . . .	462
Continental Europe's Skepticism on the Subject of Mediation . . . . .	462
Von Plehve's Successor and What He Stands for . . . . .	463
Advantages of the War to Emperor William . . . . .	464
Points of View . . . . .	464

### NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: . 465-6

Reviews of: "Man and Superman" (Shaw); "Manchu and Muscovite" (Weale); "How the United States Became a Nation" (Fiske); "America, Asia, and the Pacific" (Schierbrand); "Japan," "Russia," (Singleton); "Belgian Life in Town and Country" (Boniger).
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### MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received . . . . .	468
Current Poetry . . . . .	469
Personals . . . . .	470
Current Events . . . . .	471
Chess . . . . .	473

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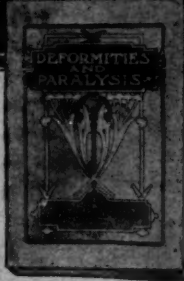
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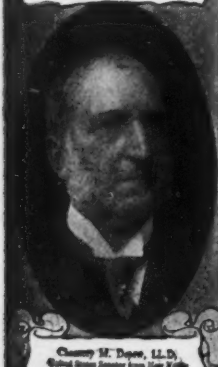
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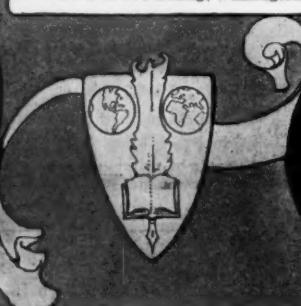
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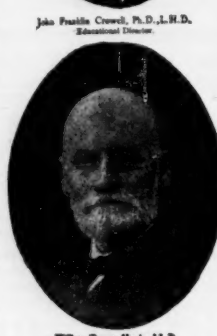
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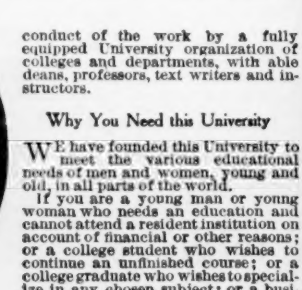
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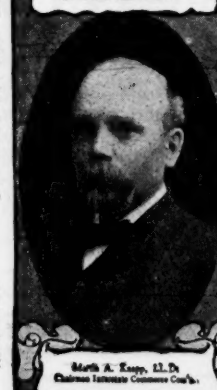
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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE CZAR'S NEW ARMY.

WHILE the Czar makes no public pretensions of posing as a humorist, every new announcement of his seems to strike the American newspapers as irresistibly comic. When it was announced a few weeks ago that the Baltic fleet had started for the Far East, our editors thought the news uncontrollably facetious, because nobody would be so foolish as to send out a fleet that would break down, break up, get lost, be defeated, and wander about the Pacific in a vain hunt for a friendly harbor. Because of these American newspaper views, or for some other reason, the fleet is still in the Baltic. This project being thus postponed, the Czar announced last week that he is about to send a new army of 300,000 men to Manchuria, under General Gripenberg, who is to rank with General Kuropatkin under the command of some third general. An army, at least, could not suffer the mishaps predicted for the fleet. Our dailies, however, riddle the proposition at once. How is the Czar to get his 300,000 men, inquires the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, which hears that the peasants are shy about flocking to the colors, and "their women folk are strenuously opposing their enlistment." Then, too, the *New York Tribune* argues that the Siberian railroad is so busy carrying supplies to Kuropatkin's army that it can not take any more troops; and the *Philadelphia Press* thinks that since the Japanese captured the Yentai coal-mines, the Russians will be short of coal for the locomotives. General Gripenberg is sixty-six, and several papers doubt if he can command an army; and the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, learning that he is to surround himself with a staff of advisers, predicts that his army will virtually be commanded by a debating society, and that while this board of strategy "is debating on what shall be done, Oyama will do it." The *Chicago Evening Post*, the *Washington Evening Star*, the *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*, and many other papers think that the Czar's relegation of Kuropatkin to subordinate command is the worst blunder of all. The despatches from St. Petersburg have it that the chief command will be given to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch.

Even if the new army ever reaches the front, says the *Baltimore*

*American*, the Japanese can put two soldiers in the field for every Russian; and the *Detroit News* says similarly:

"A report from a pro-Russian correspondent states that the latest arrivals from Japan are principally feeble old men and young boys, showing that the country has been pretty thoroughly drained of its available fighting material. This is pure rubbish, as the most casual observer may discover by comparison. In 1861 all the population of the United States numbered less than 32,000,000. In the next four years we killed each other so freely that the slain outnumbered the entire force that Japan now musters. In spite of that frightful drain, we had on the federal side about 1,000,000 trained fighting men at the close of the war, and they were still full of fight.

"Japan, militarized under the stimulus of war to the same degree as we were in 1861, could put an army of 4,000,000 men in Manchuria, and it is doubtful if Russia could accomplish that feat until she has several lines of railway and uninterrupted sea access. While Russia is assembling 700,000 men at the front, what is to prevent Japan from assembling 1,000,000? Man for man she has shown herself more than equal on some very unfair fields, where her opponents had every advantage. An army of 200,000 Boers would, before this day, have created an independent government known as the United States of South Africa and broken the power of the mistress of the seas and one of the foremost of military nations. South Africa is about as accessible to Great Britain as is Manchuria to Russia. In pure physical force Japan appears to be more than a match for her enemy, because of her proximity and easy access to the scene of war."



GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS NICHOLAIEVITCH.

His expected appointment to the supreme military command in the Far East is thought to indicate the Czar's determination to put a stop to the petty jealousies between generals which have been marring the campaign.

The latest estimates of the carrying capacity of the Siberian railroad are based upon an article in *Scribner's Magazine* for October by Thomas F. Willard, who is with Kuropatkin's army. Mr. Willard gives us the interesting information that in March, when Kuropatkin reached the front, the Russians, exclusive of railroad guards, garrisons, etc., "had not more than 40,000 men free to take the field," and on July 18, when the letter was written, the force available for field operations did not exceed 120,000. In regard to the railroad, he says:

"A vital factor in the situation is the railroad, for it is the only feeder of the Russian army as long as Japan retains control of the sea. I have observed with as much care as possible the operation of the railway during the last three months, and have been able to form a tolerably good idea of how rapidly reinforcements are being brought out. The daily average since the war began is a little more than four hundred men, with their equipment and transport. The maximum was reached within the last month in the transport

tation of the Tenth Army Corps from Russia. From the day the first troops belonging to this corps reached Liao-Yang until the last arrived at the same place, thirty-four days elapsed. The full paper strength of the corps is 31,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 3,200 artillery, with 124 guns. But it is very doubtful if this pace can be maintained. With the arrival of more troops, the burden of transporting their supplies increases in proportion and becomes an additional tax upon the carrying capacity of the railroad. Moreover, as certain kinds of supplies in the country are exhausted, it becomes necessary to bring them from Russia and Siberia, still further adding to the traffic on the railroad. Then the unusual strain is beginning to tell upon the roadbed and rolling-stock, and even now constant repairs are needed. These are matters which must be taken into consideration, and, making all allowances for the better management that always follows experience, I do not think that an average of 1,000 a day, or anything like it, can be kept up. So, in view of the comparative ease and rapidity with which the Japanese can reinforce and repair their losses, it is hard to see when General Kuropatkin will be strong enough to take the offensive with a fair prospect of success. It is entirely too soon to predict the outcome of this war, but the man who can feel optimistic over the prospects for the success of the Russian army in Manchuria must give greater credit to favorable staff reports than I, after some months on the scene, am able to do."

### ARREST OF THE BRITISH ATTACHÉ.

THE arrest of the third secretary of the British embassy for speeding his automobile in Lee, Mass., his plea of exemption as a diplomatic personage, his fine of \$25 for contempt of court and \$25 for scorching, and the subsequent apologies and amends on both sides, followed by a report that the secretary was not driving the automobile himself, but assumed the responsibility to protect a young friend, have constituted a diplomatic ripple that the newspapers seem to regard as of more importance to the judge and the attaché than to anybody else. It is recalled that four years ago, when a secretary of the American embassy in London was arrested for riding a bicycle on a footpath, exemption from punish-



RURAL CONSTABLE—"Be polite, boys, be polite! This may be one o' them foreign ambassadors."

—Jamieson in the *Pittsburg Dispatch*.

ment was claimed and reference was then made to the statute of 1708, whereby any British official, acting as our judge did, became amenable not only to severe penalties, but even to flogging. Only last week the acting American consul at Dublin was fined for driving a motor cycle at excessive speed. His solicitor suggested, but he did not urge, the claim that as an American representative he was exempt. The magistrate held that the technical point might apply to an ambassador, but hardly to a consul.

The London *Westminster Gazette* declares that "it seems desirable that gentlemen connected with the legations should keep

on the safe side of local law when they use motor cars, but if perchance they transgress, the simplest, quietest plan is perhaps to waive their privilege and pay the fine." The *New York Herald*, in an editorial headed, "The Plumber or the Diplomat?" treats the whole affair humorously. *The Herald* says in part:

"How a Massachusetts special justice, presumably learned in international law, should have been so oblivious of its provisions as to arrest and fine Mr. Gurney is indeed a legal poser. Or, rather, it was a poser until it leaked out that the justice of the little country town is not a lawyer, but was formerly a plumber.

"Experienced householders, remembering the old plumbers' guild motto, 'Soc et tuum,' at once realized why Mr. Gurney's fine was so heavy and wondered there was not also an additional charge, as in all plumbers' bills, for the boy who stands by and holds a candle.

"Popular opinion is decidedly with Mr. Gurney, and those American mothers who have observed with satisfaction the closer knitting of the two countries through marriage ties regret to see the matrimonial *entente cordiale* ruffled by what may be termed an international plumbing job. It is a downright shame.

"Is the pleasant midsummer night's dream of international fraternization, and other long words to that effect, as typified by the exchange of social courtesies during the temporary location of the British embassy at Lenox, to become a horrid September pipe dream all because of this plumbing incident in a little Lee courtroom? Is the friendship of two English speaking, automobile-driving nations to be rudely jarred just because a gentleman—whom the Massachusetts justice chooses to call, per a Boston interview, 'the Lord High Secretary to the British ambassador' happens to speed a little too fast over a Massachusetts road?"

### CRITICISMS OF THE ROOSEVELT PEACE CONFERENCE.

WHILE most of the newspapers, Republican and Democratic, have only kind words and wishes for President Roosevelt's proposed peace conference (considered in these columns last week), some have their doubts. The officials in St. Petersburg are represented, in a despatch, as thinking that the present time is "not exactly opportune" for calling such a parliament, and we are told that Russia would probably decline to send a representative because she "would be unwilling to be a party to a conference in which the neutrals would have a preponderance, and could restrict the belligerents." The *New York Times* (Dem.) thinks that the absence of Russia and Japan will make the conference "futile to the point of the ludicrous." It says:

"It is hardly within the limits of possibility that either Japan or Russia could accept an invitation to a new peace conference while still engaged in a strenuous struggle, and a Hague conference without the presence of Russia, whose ruler first proposed it, would be almost inconceivable; if it could take place it would offer little hope of accomplishing anything. When the first conference adjourned, the subjects which it left unacted on and which it referred to a future meeting included, besides other important matters, the regulation of the rights and duties of neutrals, the immunity of private property on the high seas, and the limitation of military and naval budgets. It would be futile to the point of the ludicrous to take up these matters again without the presence of the two Powers who in actual conflict are deciding them for themselves according to their several interests."

More papers, however, criticize the project on personal grounds. When President Roosevelt told the peace delegates of his eager desire to secure among the nations of the earth "a just recognition in each of the rights of others," the *New York World* (Dem.) thinks that "he must have felt his head privately to see that it was on straight," for "such a sudden reversal was enough to bring on vertigo." *The World* proceeds:

"Which is the real Roosevelt—the one that preached the doctrine of 'efficient fighting strength' and the 'big stick,' or the one who promises a world's peace conference; the one that threatened the South American republics with the interference of the United States unless they showed that they knew 'how to act with decency





GODDESS OF PEACE — "Help! Help!"

Bush in the *New York World*.

in industrial and political matters,' kept order and paid their obligations, or the one that urges upon each nation a 'just recognition of the rights of others'?

"Is the President's latest attitude assumed for campaign purposes only, or is it that tribute of hypocrisy which vice is said to pay to virtue?"

"We prefer to believe that it is sincere, as his earlier adoration of force undoubtedly was, and that his eyes have been opened at last to the error in which he has reveled so long. Perhaps he received a salutary shock from the mirror of his own record recently held up before him in *The World*, and recoils from the spectacle there presented as other thoughtful Americans do. If so, his next message will show a cut of forty or fifty millions in the army and navy estimates, and there will be no more trouble about the deficit in the Treasury."

The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.) remarks in a similar vein:

"Mr. Roosevelt knows perfectly well that as long as peace congresses are unable to compel nations to cut down army and naval estimates, to cease recruiting regiments and building battle-ships, it is folly to talk of them as agencies in the promotion of universal brotherhood. Nations ready for war will naturally stand less provocation than those that are unprepared, and this is a fact of which account must be taken by any man or set of men who may ask a patent from the world for a general harmony plan. Mr. Roosevelt as a peace advocate is at variance with Mr. Roosevelt the advocate of a tremendous navy and an overpowering army. But the warrior has retired until after November 8. This is the season for the peacemaker and for the meek and lowly in spirit."

The *Brooklyn Citizen* (Dem.) harbors a suspicion that the President is playing politics. It observes:

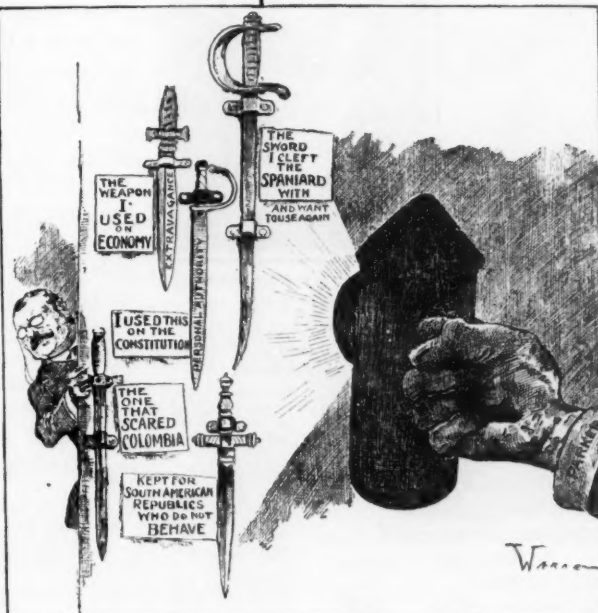
"It is not easy to repose complete faith in a conversion so suddenly brought about. Not until the quite recent appeal to the big stick against the republics of South America is forgotten will it be possible for skeptical Democrats to attribute the transformation of the hero of Kettle Hill into a member of the Society of

Quakers to causes quite distinct from considerations of campaign expediency.

"Even if it be granted that the President is sincere in this matter, and has resolved henceforth to desist from calling all lovers of order and law 'weaklings,' it must be allowed that it would have been in better taste had he waited until after the election before springing his benign project. Had he done so, there would have been no ground left for questioning his motive, because if elected he would have been in a position to give force to his recommendation by four years of unwarlike policy, while if defeated, it would have been accepted as the honorable exhibition of a contrite heart."

### MORE RAILROAD WRECKS.

THE alarming frequency of railroad accidents within the past few weeks again arouses the usual editorial expressions of indignation and creates the demand for some means of putting an end to the "slaughter" of passengers. Since July 1st, 240 lives have been lost in railroad wrecks, not counting the casualties in minor accidents which are passed over as a matter of daily occurrence. In July, 60 persons were killed in three conspicuous accidents, and in August 100 lives were lost by the collapse of a railroad bridge at Eden, Colo. Since then scarcely a day passed that an accident of some kind did not occur on one of the railroads of the United States. On September 24 nearly seventy persons were killed and more than a hundred were injured in a head-on collision near Newmarket, Tenn. The accident was caused primarily by the failure of the conductor and engineer to obey orders and stop the passenger-train moving east on a siding, in order to permit the vestibuled train moving west to pass. This was supplemented on September 26 by three more wrecks. Three persons were



"CLEAN-CUT" ISSUES.  
—Warren in the *Boston Herald*.



A FALL MEETING OF THE CABINET.  
—Bush in the *New York World*.

NO PEACE FOR ROOSEVELT.

killed in the wreck of a train which ran into an open switch at Lewiston, Me., while two persons were killed in Michigan and one in Illinois as a result of accidents.

The newspapers in their comments on this epidemic of wrecks discuss the subject as they have done many times before. They say the usual investigations will take place, but predict that as usual nothing will be done. The chief fault that is found, and it has been pointed out again and again, is the weak construction of passenger-cars. The reports of the wreck in Tennessee tell the old story of deaths in the day-coaches, while the occupants of the Pullman-cars escaped unhurt. This is explained by the fact that the Pullman-car is heavier and more substantially constructed, and it is almost impossible to crush or telescope it. "If passengers are safe in cars built this way," asks the Baltimore *Sun*, "why are not all passenger-cars built as strong as the sleepers? The only possible reasons why they are not so built are the additional cost and the greater weight and consequent increase of expense in motive power."

Statistics show, says the Baltimore *American*, "that more persons were killed and wounded last year on the railroads of the United States than have been killed and wounded up to the present time in the war between Russia and Japan," and the London *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that probably the chief cause of our large record of casualties "is the hasty and imperfect construction of the lines, the makeshift arrangements for saving time, and the general rush of strenuous life." The New York *Herald* gives the latest figures in regard to railroad casualties, and then discusses the various phases of the subject. To quote:

"There were more than 86,000 casualties, including nearly 10,000 deaths, upon our lines in the latest fiscal year for which the completed figures have been compiled by the authorities. In the latest corresponding year only six passengers were killed in the whole of the United Kingdom by accidents to trains. The casualties to passengers, employees, and all other persons on the railways of the United States in recent fiscal years (ending June 30) have been as follows:

Year.	Killed.	Injured.
1895.....	6,136	33,748
1896.....	5,845	38,687
1897.....	6,437	36,731
1898.....	6,859	40,882
1899.....	7,123	44,620
1900.....	7,865	50,320
1901.....	8,453	53,339
1902.....	8,588	64,062
1903.....	9,840	76,553

"With the growth in traffic and the increased income of the railways the plea made a generation ago of poverty on the part of the railway corporations and hasty construction 'to open up the country' is obsolete. There is no excuse to-day for improvised construction or flimsy rolling-stock, and the public may well challenge the policy of distributing enormous sums in dividends while maintaining a single-track line and running trains in opposite directions over the same rails.

"The satirical suggestion that accidents might be prevented by making a director ride on every locomotive is not practicable, but it is practicable to institute more rigid investigations into the causes of these disasters and to inflict adequate punishment upon those responsible for them. England's comparative immunity is in large measure due to the fact that the Board of Trade will prosecute and secure the imprisonment of the guilty person, whether he be an engine-driver or a director.

"It is significant that in Saturday's accident, as in so many others, the great loss of life was confined to the inmates of the flimsy day-coaches, which collapsed like eggshells, while the heavier sleeping- or parlor-cars withstood the shock and were not even derailed. Is it not time to insist upon more substantial cars for all passengers and to institute a rigid inspection which will

eliminate those that have become old and rotten? One theory advanced to explain the failure of the west-bound train to stop on Saturday at the proper point is that the engine-driver had died at his post. Whether this was the case or whether the engine-driver had a mental lapse, there is a timely renewal of the suggestion that there should be two men within reach of the throttle and both acquainted with the running orders. The increasing number of fatal accidents has excited public feeling, and certainly legislative measures will be taken to check this ruthless slaughter on the rail."

### IRISH SUPPORT OF ROOSEVELT.

ONE feature of the campaign is an apparent shifting of Irish sentiment from the Democratic party to the Republican. The Boston *Pilot*, one of the leading Irish Catholic papers and for

more than twenty years a Democratic journal, came out flatly for Roosevelt early in the campaign, and has been expressing itself so emphatically since that it is strongly intimated that the Democratic managers have tried to buy it, but without success. *The Irish World* (New York), an Irish Catholic weekly which was Republican in the Blaine and Harrison campaigns, is attacking the Democratic party as a party that would introduce free-trade and throw open our markets to the invasions of the British. *The Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament* departs from its attitude of political neutrality to print a long eulogistic article on President Roosevelt as "a Providential man." The President, it is said, has confessed on several occasions that he is half Irish. The settlement of the friar lands dispute in the Philippines by this Administration was very pleasing to the Roman Catholics. Cardinal Satolli, in his interview with the President, told him that his action in that matter was "an example of the highest wisdom and equity," and he added,

"because of this I saw a sweet smile on the venerable countenance of the already dying pontiff, who, laden with years and at the height of his glory, gave up the government of the church militant blessing the American public."

Joseph Smith, an Irish Presbyterian who writes occasionally for the Boston *Pilot*, says, in urging his countrymen to vote the Republican ticket:

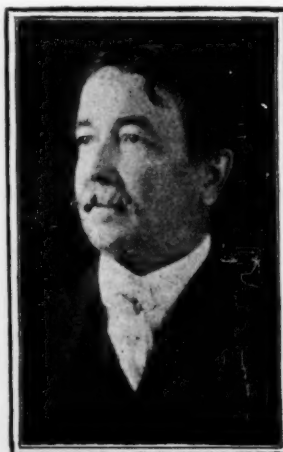
"Is not it about time for Irish-Americans to cut loose from the party that stands for everything the Irish hate and despise and ally themselves with the men and forces which stand for intelligence, progress, humanity, and Americanism? Is not it about time the Irish-American recalled his manhood and self-respect and divorced himself from a party which lives by the negation of human rights, which has gathered its strength from its contempt for law and constitutional wisdom and which by its every act has shown that it despises the Irish tools and fools it uses?"

*The Pilot* says editorially:

"The President is held up to obloquy by a large section of the country simply because he will not sanction the attempted nullification of those amendments to the Constitution which were intended to make emancipation truly effective. The opposition to him is bitter and varied, ranging from the comparatively mild denunciation of the St. Louis platform to the brutal insults leveled by the governor of Mississippi at the President's mother, and the more practical burning of negroes alive in the State of Georgia a week ago.

"In the name of equal justice to all, of common humanity to the oppressed, of the laws of the country, and of the higher laws of God, we wish success to the brave champion of the right. We wish to see Theodore Roosevelt elected, so that our country may be respected all the world over, not alone because of its military strength or commercial success, but because an American need not blush to avow his nationality in any barbarous land where men are not burnt at the stake.

"The young men of America have in the present campaign an



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JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE,  
Editor of the Boston *Pilot*, which  
has come out for Roosevelt.



opportunity of showing their appreciation of true Americanism by voting for the man whom James Bryce calls 'the greatest President since Washington.' When they are old men, they will be proud of having cast that vote."

*The Irish World*, after declaring that England sided with the South in the Civil War in the hope of gaining an opportunity to flood our markets with smuggled goods, goes on to allude to the present campaign thus:

"The industrial slavery to which England sought to subject the American people in three wars waged against this country she would now again by force of arms impose upon us if she saw a favorable chance to do so. There is, of course, no such chance. But England is not altogether without hope of accomplishing by indirect means and agencies what she dare not venture to attempt in her own person. There are Anglomens to-day in America as there were in 1776 and in 1812. Those Anglomens to-day are acting on their natural instinct. It is to be hoped that Americans of Irish blood will act on their instinct also."

### SENATOR HOAR.

THE only adverse criticisms passed upon the career of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, by the newspapers have the peculiar effect of offsetting each other. What one regrets, another considers his noblest quality. The only flaws in his judgment, we are informed by the Republican press, were his disagreements with the party leaders, on the Philippine and Panama issues; but to the Democratic press his "noble loyalty to the right" on these occasions is convincing proof of his lofty statesmanship. What the Democratic press regret was his inability to see any good in their party; while to the Republican papers this virtue redeems his errors of judgment on the matters of party policy.

President Roosevelt, in a telegram to the Senator's son, says that "the loss is not yours only, but of all those who believe in the lofty standard of purity, integrity, and fearlessness in public life." And ex-President Cleveland, in a statement to the press, says that "his ability, his high-mindedness, and his freedom from political trickery furnish an example of a useful life which may well be imitated by all those intrusted by their countrymen with public duties." He was "not anxious to please men, but to serve them," says Governor Bates, of Massachusetts. The newspapers class him with Webster and Sumner. "He was the one Senator that brought down the traditions of the elder days," remarks the *Philadelphia Press*, and "was the one statesman that linked the times of Sumner, Seward, Chase, Wade, and Trumbull with our own." Senator Hoar's grandfather, Samuel Hoar, was a captain in the Revolutionary Army, and his maternal grandfather, Roger Sherman, was the only man who signed all four of the famous documents—the Association of 1774, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States. Thomas Jefferson said that Roger Sherman "never said a foolish thing in his life." Senator Hoar represented his district in Congress for eight years, and his State in the Senate for thirty-seven, and it is a matter of national remark that he grew poorer during his political career, beginning public life with a fortune of about \$100,000, and ending it with an income of only \$1,800 a year, outside his official salary. Altho seventy-eight years of age, he was in good health until the death of his wife, during the last session of Congress; their devotion had led many to predict that neither would long survive the other.

In a speech in his home city of Worcester last year, Senator Hoar stated the key-note of his motives thus:

"If my life has been worth anything, it has been because I have insisted to the best of my ability that these three things—love of God, love of country, and manhood—are the essential and fundamental things, or that race, color, and creed are unessential and accidental."

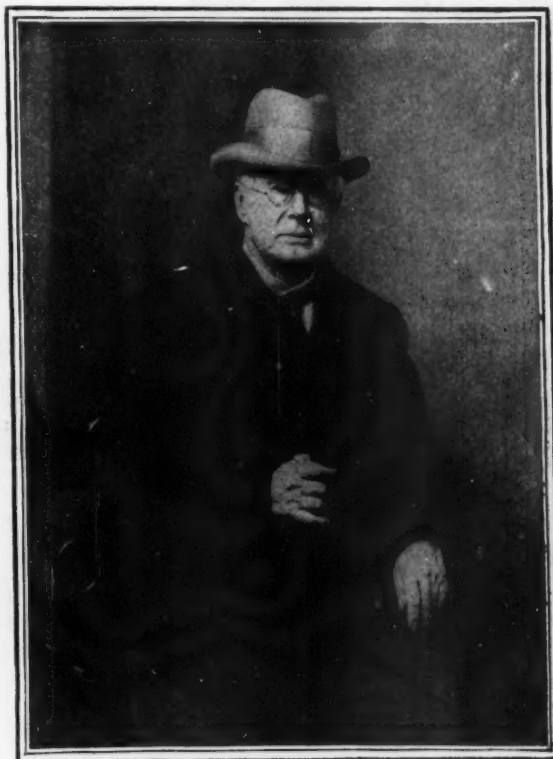
And in his "Autobiography of Seventy Years," he said:

"I formed my opinions carefully in the beginning. I have ad-

hered to them and acted on them throughout. I formed them in many cases when they were shared by a few persons only. But they have made their way and prevail. They are the opinions upon which the majority of the American people have acted, and the reasons which have controlled that action seem to me now, on looking backward, to have been good reasons. I have no regret and no desire to blot out anything I have said or done, or to change any vote I have given."

Many newspapers contrast the character and career of Senator Hoar with those of some of his colleagues in the Senate. To quote the *Philadelphia Ledger*:

"He was not a modern Senator; he was not the attorney, directly or by indirection, for any interest: it would be inconceivable that



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A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF SENATOR HOAR.

Who died in Washington on September 30 at the age of 78.

it should be said of Senator Hoar that he sat at the ticker and noted the sugar-market while the vote was being taken on Cuban reciprocity or on a tariff bill, or that he had cast an eye on the silver bullion market while a silver measure was under discussion. He was above and beyond all this wretched business; he was an old-fashioned, erect man who had simple righteousness for a rule of conduct; he was an idealist, not merely by profession, but in practice, and was in his public career attorney for the people and their representative."

Says the *New York Evening Mail*:

"As long as the confidence and affection of all the people are given to such a man, it is foolish and false to assume that the old standards are departing and the old ideals becoming broken. The people still know a man when they see him. Still they respect and honor the statesman who loves the republic better than he does himself, who never falters in his service, to whose fingers gold does not cling, and whose never-forgotten ideal is the people's welfare. While they honor such qualities above all others, pure and able statesmen will continue to come to their service."

"His life was an inspiration to Americans, and all the more so from the fact that he was an earnest and loyal partisan. His position admirably represented the feeling of the average American citizen. He would not forsake his principles for party, but he had allied himself with a great organization which answered his ideals, and he remained actively and aggressively loyal to that organization. It is a most encouraging thing that such a man has lived



"HI, THERE, YOU; DON'T READ THAT—THAT'S NOT FOR YOU!!"  
—McCarthy in the Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union*.



"SELF-GOVERNMENT!!"  
"Say, what's the matter with you Democrats, anyhow? Aint we letting the Filipino do as he pleases?"  
—Spencer in *The Commoner*.

#### DEMOCRATIC CARTOONS ON THE FILIPINO.

out a long life almost wholly made up of public service, that his estimation has steadily grown through all that time, and that upon his death all parties and all factions join in doing him equal honor."

#### ANTI-LYNCHING CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.

A NEW spirit of opposition to lynching is appearing in the South. Hitherto every lynching of more than usual atrocity has been followed by deprecatory editorials whose undertone has often been a note of excuse rather than condemnation. But the meek and ladylike behavior of the militia at Statesboro, Ga., and Huntsville, Ala., seems to have aroused the Southern spirit. The *Atlanta Constitution* and *Journal*, the *Savannah News*, the *Charleston News and Courier* and *Post*, the *Columbia State*, and many other Southern papers approve the course of Governor Terrell and Acting Governor Cunningham in their actions against the militia companies involved, and it is expected that the companies will be dismissed from the service in disgrace. The grand jury at Huntsville returned indictments against twenty-six men, called for the impeachment of the mayor, the sheriff, and the chief of police, advised the reorganization of the police force, and censured the militia. "We must either make a stand for law and order to-day," says this grand jury in its report, "or surrender to the mob and the anarchists for all time." Governor Terrell, of Georgia, offers a reward of \$250 each for the arrest and conviction of the men who lynched a negro in Franklin county on September 18; the people of Talbotton, Ga., held a mass-meeting on September 24 and demanded the arrest and punishment of the men who had shot two inoffensive negroes near there, with the resulting arrest of two of the three men accused; in Monroe, Ga., on September 23, a negro who had killed a white woman was quietly and legally executed; and a repression of the lynching spirit in a negro murder case at Clarkton, N. C., inspires an editorial in a negro weekly at Laurinburg, urging the blacks to cooperate with the whites in suppressing negro crime. The Lomax ex-Confederate camp, of Montgomery, Ala., adopted some striking resolutions in condemnation of lynching a few weeks ago, in which they say:

"We appeal in thundering tones to all Confederate veterans, their wives and daughters, to all other similar organizations North and South, especially to the Grand Army of the Republic and to that great and glorious organization, the Daughters of the Confed-

eracy, one and all by precept and example, voice and moral influence, to help put a stop to this barbarous, unlawful, and inhuman crime of torturing human beings."

The Southern press argue that if the lynching mania continues to grow, it will cause a reaction against the Democratic party in the North, frighten capital, immigration, and negro farm hands away from the South, and will give the Administration an excuse for forcible interference. Governor Terrell has hinted at this last danger as a possibility. The *Savannah Press* says on this point:

"The *Press* believes that the present Administration is largely responsible for the tension between the whites and the blacks in the South. The *Press* has expressed this idea before, and believes that it is a fact. Men, however, who indulge in the disorders which are blackening the history of the day must reflect that they are playing into the hands of the demagogues at Washington, whose political purposes are served by a return to violence and disorder in the South. These men are making the election of Parker impossible; they are clinching the return of Rooseveltism and race riots, and a resort in the South to the militarism which is justified in the Philippines."

"The employment of troops in the South, the equipment of federal courts with inquisitorial powers to serve its processes in the counties of Georgia, the extension of the federal power over the lives and liberty of the people is one element of militarism which the Republican Administration might employ. Such intervention will be attempted if our people allow disorders and bloodshed to continue. The sad part of it is that the Administration would have some show of reason to justify the policy of the buccaneer."

The *Columbia State*, in reply to those who defend lynching by saying that the Southern women must be protected, remarks:

"The men who commit the crimes are the men having the least regard for the maintenance of Southern manhood and womanhood. To maintain that they are defending the integrity of the race is either bold hypocrisy or utter lack of conception of the true conditions. . . . Our observation is that the men who participate to the greatest degree in lynchings are those who have least regard for their women, who expose their women to contact with the other race, who make their women do manual labor, who patronize the dispensaries freely, and who associate on terms of equality and friendship with negroes of both sexes. And Senator Tillman knows that not one lynching in six is for an offense against women, and, moreover, that the action of the mob tends to endanger rather than protect women."

"If the 'race question' is disturbing any considerable number



of Southern whites we are very much mistaken. It is largely a political bugaboo, and we believe there would now be absolute peace between the races but for President Roosevelt's ill-advised attitude; but if the South was in danger we would not look to the mob for salvation. We wish our own laws and our own courts respected. If Senator Tillman would make a campaign in behalf of the law, it would be a striking example of a change for the better in our condition."

Senator Tillman defends the lynchers by saying that "mobs are bad, but they are evidence of a spirit of liberty," and declares that "we are between the devil and the deep sea, but we will protect our women and will stand by our principles and form of government of our fathers." John Temple Graves, in his *Atlanta News*, replies to every *Atlanta Constitution* editorial against lynching with one on the negro peril, and he suggests a revival of the Ku Klux Klan in case the federal Government tries to interfere. Mr. E. R. Lively, of Atlanta, who evidently regards the negro peril as worse than the lynching peril, writes in a sarcastic vein to the *Atlanta Journal* thus:

"The court of inquiry, which the governor appointed to investigate the shameful dereliction of the troops sent to guard the valuable lives of the Statesboro murderers, having faithfully and fearlessly performed its duty and brought in indictments against those whom it deemed responsible for the disgraceful fact that nobody was slaughtered there except two condemned murderers, it now remains for the court-martial to continue the good work, and mete out condign punishment to the miscreants who so wantonly and feloniously refused to do the bloody but glorious work which our humane Government had sent them there to perform.

"The crime of not murdering is a very heinous offense, and those guilty of the same should be visited with the direst penalties. While it is doubtless true, as has been claimed, that the mob so far outnumbered the soldiers that no amount of bloodshed could have saved the prisoners for the sheriff to hang, still, if the troops had done their duty and fired into the mob, they could at least have slaughtered a score or so of the lynchers, together with some who were not lynchers, but were there endeavoring to dissuade their fellow citizens from their fell determination to deprive the sheriff of his exclusive privilege, and many homes would now be desolate—fathers, mothers, wives, children mourning their loved ones; but instead of this, they let those poor, defenseless blacks be ruthlessly sacrificed without shedding a single drop of innocent blood in behalf of the law! Horrible! Can any punishment be too severe for such a crime?

"The God we are supposed to worship is reported to have said:

'Thou shalt not kill.' Of course this means 'thou shalt not kill except according to law.' Certainly it can have no reference to the shooting down of innocent men by those whose business it is to kill. I am sorry that, not being so familiar with the Bible as I should be, I can not just at this moment recall the chapter and verse where the Almighty delegates authority to human governments to hire men to violate his command; but, by diligently searching the Scriptures, you will doubtless discover the passage, for I am sure it must be there."

### INJURIES TO THE "CONNECTICUT."

WHEN it became known, early this week, that three attempts had been made within the past few months to wreck the new battle-ship *Connecticut*, which was launched on Thursday of last week at the Brooklyn navy-yard, suspicion was directed at almost every one who could possibly have been guilty. The *New York Sun* suggests that the damage was the work of disgruntled labor-unionists; the Washington correspondent of the *New York World* suggests that it was the work of disgruntled non-unionists; *The American* hints at "an anarchist group," or "the agents of some foreign Government that dreads this great addition to our navy"; *The Tribune* suspects that "some mechanic with a disordered mind has determined to wreak vengeance for some imaginary wrong"; and the Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger* speaks of jealousy between the workmen building the *Connecticut* and the workmen at Newport News building the *Louisiana* as a possible cause.

*The Tribune*, in the following paragraph, describes the attempts to wreck the ship:

"The three attempts to wreck the vessel were by boring a number of holes lengthwise through the rivets fastening the keel-plates; by placing an obstruction on the launching-ways, a long bolt driven vertically in the timber warp so as to protrude five or six inches, and by boring a hole about one inch in diameter through the  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch steel keel-plates. This hole had been so bored that on the outside it was hidden by the cradle, about ten feet up from the bottom line of the keel. Thus an inspection on the outside on Thursday morning failed to reveal it. The shrewd placing of the hole is alone sufficient to convince many that the work was done by a mechanic thoroughly familiar with the construction of the ship."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* recalls



TWO PAGES FROM THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN BOOK.

— Bartholomew in the *Minneapolis Journal*.



WHY NOT BEGIN AT HOME?

John Sharp Williams has a ballot-box for the Igorrote, but none for the Mississippi negro.

— Davenport in the *New York Evening Mail*.

### REPUBLICAN CARTOONS ON THE NEGRO.

the fact that labor troubles in the navy yard have been attended with violence which may have caused ill-feeling. He says:

"The Navy Department has experienced continual difficulty with labor at the New York yard, which is an 'open shop.' An effort was made by union labor agitators to interfere with the work of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Company, of Cleveland, O., which was constructing by contract a traveling-crane to be used in building the *Connecticut*. It was found necessary to picket the yard, and special quarters were provided for the protection of the men who worked for the company.

"S. C. Massey, a delegate of the Housesmiths' Union, induced three-fourths of the men working for the Brown Company to quit. Rear-Admiral Rodgers directed that Massey be expelled from the yard. Frank D. Beale, foreman of the company, was assaulted, but he put a pistol in his pocket and stuck to work. Most of the men returned to their places, but the walking-delegates kept up their work persistently. John Snyder, of No. 722 East Twelfth Street, was arrested on April 13, 1903, and was identified as one of Beale's assailants. Some of the agitators had been specially incensed at Washington L. Capps, now chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and chief constructor at the New York yard when the building of the *Connecticut* began."

The Philadelphia *Ledger's* Washington correspondent says of the rivalry between the Brooklyn and Newport News yards:

"When the *Connecticut* was authorized by Congress, it was recognized that the building of a battle-ship in a government yard was an experiment, and that the competition with private yards made it important to have accurate information as to the time taken and the cost of construction under government auspices, as compared with the same factors of construction in private yards.

"It is provided that there should be a report to Congress covering all points of interest in regard to the *Connecticut* and also in regard to the *Louisiana*, her sister ship, which is being built in the Newport News yard. There is often a natural rivalry between the workmen of ship-yards, and the mischief may have come from this source. Had the *Connecticut* actually sunk, the *Louisiana* would, of course, have had the lead, and the cause of the sinking might have been attributed to imperfect construction and workmanship in a government yard.

"Of all this the Navy Department to-night has no positive evidence."

THE Carnegie Steel Company has decided to employ no men who are more than thirty-five years of age. Old employees of the company are supposed to live on the profits of the Steel common they bought at 58.—*The Washington Post*.



ECHOES.

MISS DEMOCRACY—"Alton, don't stand there looking so ridiculous."

PARKER—"But I'm listening for a responsive echo."

MISS DEMOCRACY—"You'll never hear an echo until you say something."

—Morgan in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PRESENT indications are that Port Arthur will fall long before the price of meat does.—*The Chicago News*.

To get the full significance of Senator Beveridge's "The Russian Advance" the reader should begin at the last page.—*The Detroit News*.

WILL some bright political economist please tell us why the hardest work and the smallest pay usually go together?—*The Social-Democratic Herald, Milwaukee*.

THE strike is over. Now note how the price of steak falls to meet the ruinously low price of beef cattle. Let us know when you note this.—*The Atlanta Constitution*.

SENATOR ALGER says there is a good deal of excitement in Europe over our Presidential election. We had been wondering where the excitement was.—*The Washington Post*.

UNLESS Kuropatkin eludes that enveloping movement his chances of eating his Christmas dinner in Tokyo may become much brighter than any one had expected.—*The Chicago News*.

NOISE, according to the scientists at St. Louis, is bad for the health. Doubtless it is because this is such a quiet city that Chicago has had such a superb line of health.—*The Chicago News*.

A PHILIPPINE SUGGESTION.—The question of giving Cripple Creek civil government has been agitated and has met with some approval. A civil commission has been suggested.—*The Manila Times*.

THERE was seventy cents in the Mississippi state treasury at the close of the fiscal day, Wednesday. The treasurer should have liquidated Governor Vardaman and made it an even dollar.—*The Philadelphia North American*.

COMMISSIONER WARE has hung the sign "The Lord Hates a Liar" in the Pension Office. Applicants for pensions might supplement the sign with one reading "The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver."—*The Chicago Evening Post*.

WITH kindly consideration for the nerves of his distinguished guest, Mr. J. P. Morgan yesterday showed the Archbishop of Canterbury nothing more disturbing than the wreck of a train. Some day, when the Archbishop is more acclimated, Mr. Morgan may take him into the gallery of the Stock Exchange and let him watch the wreck of a whole railroad.—*The New York World*.

BOOKS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN. (A catalogue up to date.) Addicks, J. Booker—"Up to Knavery." Bryan, Edward Everett—"The Man Without a Party." Carnegie, Mary—"To Have and to Give." Chamberlain, John—"The Tariff's Progress." Cleveland, Isaac—"The Indifferent Angler." Croker, James Lane—"The Squire Invisible." Fairbanks, Emily—"Blathering Heights." Folk, Henry—"Quo Evadus?" Hearst, Nathaniel—"The Yellow Letter." Hill, Guy de—"Mal-Ami." Hohenzollern, Edward Noyes—"Harum Scarum." Jerome, George—"The House with the Purple Shudders." Low, Gen. Lew—"Ben Thar." McAdoo, Eugene—"The Wondering Shoo." Morgan, Thomas—"Plutopia." Murphy, Rudyard—"Captains Outrageous." Odell, Mark—"Hogging It." Parker, Grant—"The Man Who Did." Parkhurst, Hall—"The Infernal City." Platt, J. M.—"Ornamental Tommy." Rockefeller, William Dean—"The World of Main Chance." Romanoff, Robert Louis—"Hoodwinked." Roosevelt, H. Rider—"It." Woodruff, Francis Hodgson—"Little Lord Jauntiboy." Tillman, Lewis—"The Grunting of the Snark."—EDWIN BJORKMAN, in the *New York Evening Post*.



THE TREE OF PROSPERITY.

PARKER "Seems to me that needs pruning."

—Keppler in *Puck*.

## TWO VIEWS OF JUDGE PARKER.



## LETTERS AND ART.

## ARE COLLEGE MEN BECOMING "FLABBY"?

PROF. BARRETT WENDELL, of Harvard, makes the assertion, in his recently published article in *The North American Review* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 24), that college students are growing "flabbier and flabbier in mind." His statement is called in question by President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College, who declares that, on the contrary, "there never was a time when, taking all in all, college men held a purpose more firm, or when their moral character was more vigorous, or when their grit and pluck was more admirable." President Thwing says further (in *Harper's Weekly*, September 24):

"A certain bucolic brusqueness of manner, a certain rural simplicity are indeed passing away. But the passing of brusqueness and of simplicity does not intimate the coming of weakness and insipidity. Robustness underlies urban and urbane manners quite as constantly as it underlies bucolic brusqueness. The expression of hearty vigor, intellectual and ethical, has become more human, more regular, more sane, and more gentle. But the hearty vigor itself is just as hearty and just as vigorous. One should not mistake quietness for weakness."

The whole athletic movement, so we are told, "makes against flabbiness," and "tends to create a manhood more vigorous and conscientious." The tendency to give college men greater freedom is also cited as one that, on the whole, makes for "self-responsibility, self-reliance, and self-control." If innovations are needed, continues President Thwing, they are in the direction of a more rigorous college course, and a greater emphasis on the personnel of the teaching-staff. He goes on to say:

"I am sure that the presence of personalities who embody those qualities of character the very opposite of flabbiness would quicken the fellows into vigor and virility. Character makes character and personality becomes like personality. What a record of men who have helped boys to become men is set forth in the history of American colleges! Albert Hopkins, as well as his more distinguished brother at Williams; Woolsey and Packard, of too brief career at Yale; Lord, of Dartmouth: what influence have they exerted in making men! If only one could be permitted to tell of the men now living who have helped and are helping to make college men live! Professor Wendell and I can together name such creators of character. Let there be great scholars in the college and great teachers. Neither can be too numerous nor too great. Let there also be great men who shall help to make great men through the inspiration and impressiveness of great manhood."

"In securing the noblest results in character, the college man should, moreover, be impressed with the seriousness of all life, and of American life in particular. To such intimations of seriousness college men are especially susceptible. The higher the call which life makes, the more easily do college men hear and the more eagerly do they heed it. Think of the way the college men, North and South, went to the war in 1861! Higginson's 'Harvard Memorial Biographies' and Johnson's 'University Memorial,' concerning the sons of the University of Virginia who fell in the great conflict, prove that hundreds and thousands of these college boys counted not their life dear unto them, but only dear to the nation or to their commonwealth. The problems of the present, of labor and capital, of the colored race, are as serious as was the problem of union or disunion of forty years ago. The problem of transmuting this new, heterogeneous, aggressive, tempestuous life of America into quiet orderliness and mature strength, into judgment and temperance, is of incalculable significance. The impression of such great problems upon the minds and hearts of college men arouses them to do their duty through clear thinking and vital action. The comprehension and realization of great duties transmutes any tendency toward flabbiness into firm and virile strength."

Prof. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, writing in *Harper's Magazine* (October) under the title, "The School of Life," pursues a similar line of thought:

"The academic atmosphere has its dangers, of which the great-

est are a certain illusion of infallibility, a certain fever of intellectual jealousy, and a certain dry idolatry of schedules and programs. But these infirmities hardly touch the mass of students, busy with their athletics, their societies, their youthful pleasures. The few who are affected more seriously are usually cured by contact with the larger world. Most of the chronic cases occur among those who really never leave the preparatory institution, but pass from the class to the instructor's chair, and from that to the professorial cathedra, and so along the spiral, bounded ever by the same curve and steadily narrowed inward."

"Specialists we must have, and to-day we are told that a successful specialist must give his whole life to the study of the viscosity of electricity, or the value of the participial infinitive, or some such pin-point of concentration. For this a secluded and cloistered life may be necessary. But let us have room also in our colleges for teachers who have been out in the world, and touched life on different sides, and taken part in various labors, and carried burdens, and been buffeted, and learned how other men live and what they need. . . ."

"Let us keep our colleges and universities true to their function, which is preparatory and not final. Let us not ask of them a yearly output of 'finished scholars.' The very phrase has a mortuary sound, like an epitaph. He who can learn no more has not really learned anything. What we want is not finished scholars, but equipped learners; minds that can give and take; intellects not cast in a mold, but masters of a method; people who are ready to go forward wisely toward a larger wisdom."

"The chief benefit that a good student may get in a good college is not a definite amount of Greek and Latin, mathematics and chemistry, botany and zoology, history and logic, tho this in itself is good. But far better is the power to apprehend and distinguish, to weigh evidence and interpret facts, to think clearly, to infer carefully, to imagine vividly. Best of all is a sense of the unity of knowledge, a reverence for the naked truth, a perception of the variety of beauty, a feeling of the significance of literature, and a wider sympathy with the upward-striving, dimly groping, perplexed, and dauntless life of man."

## AMERICAN ART AND LITERATURE IN ITALIAN EYES.

THE energy of American writers and artists elicits a tribute of wonder, not unmixed with admiration, from Gis Leno, a writer in *L'Italia Moderna* (Rome). He takes the view that our intensity of purpose is due to "a motive which always influences Americans, when it is a question of competition in any field of enterprise"—namely, the desire to "beat the record," in rivalry with Europe. He says further:

"The American is proud of having built up in a hundred years the most worldly form of all civilizations, and he is eagerly bent on advancing farther still in every direction which leads to the acquisition of material wealth. He wishes to make this wealth an instrument by which he may attract the universal admiration of the world, and for this he depends upon the steel-like tenacity of his own character and the strength of a will which does not recognize the impossible. America stands at the head of the nations in industry, commerce, and finance, and her millionaires and multimillionaires are anxious also to obtain the intellectual supremacy of the world. In applied sciences the American is the most enthusiastic and the most triumphant of inventors; in mechanics, the most progressive of constructors; in pedagogic science, the most zealous of innovators, leaving behind all the old methods and fixing his gaze on the most modern ideas of instruction and education. In religion, he is the most audacious agitator and the most eloquent proselytizer; witness the operations of such men as Ireland and Gibbons. In philanthropy he is the most wisely liberal; in biologic science the most unwearied of investigators. At present his ambition soars still higher. He wishes to set up his throne on the most radiant peaks of art and literature. And in order to attain these heights he does not take, like men of other nations, the slow and beaten tracks; it is his natural disposition to make straight for the goal, and, as in business affairs, to secure above everything else the saving of time."

"Hence it comes to pass that in most of his artistic and literary

productions there appears, with few exceptions, that restless pursuit of immediate result which carries with it in the eyes of Europe the stamp of inferiority. When he does depart from this line of activity, dictated as it is by his very temperament, he does so, not of his own motion, but through outside influence; he takes his tone from foreign teachers and models his creations in accordance with the schools of the world's greatest masters.

"In this case American prose writers, abdicating, in large part, their instinctive originality, are not to be distinguished from English and European writers. American artists and American poets yield to a tone which is actually non-American.

"American painters and sculptors make their abode in Italy or Paris. Some of them go to London or Monaco; very few of them remain in the United States. They derive their inspiration from Italy, France, England, and Germany, and they belong, for the most part, to the Italian or the French schools. As examples of the truth of this statement may be cited Whistler, Sargent, Gagnor, Church, Harrison, Pearce, Bridgman, Smith Lewis, Bartlett, etc. When American art does strike a really native note, it allies itself with the esthetic exigencies of the industrial arts, such as flourish in the workshops of Tiffany and are manifested in the architectural innovations of Hunt and Sullivan."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### "THE NESTOR OF LIVING ENGLISH POETS."

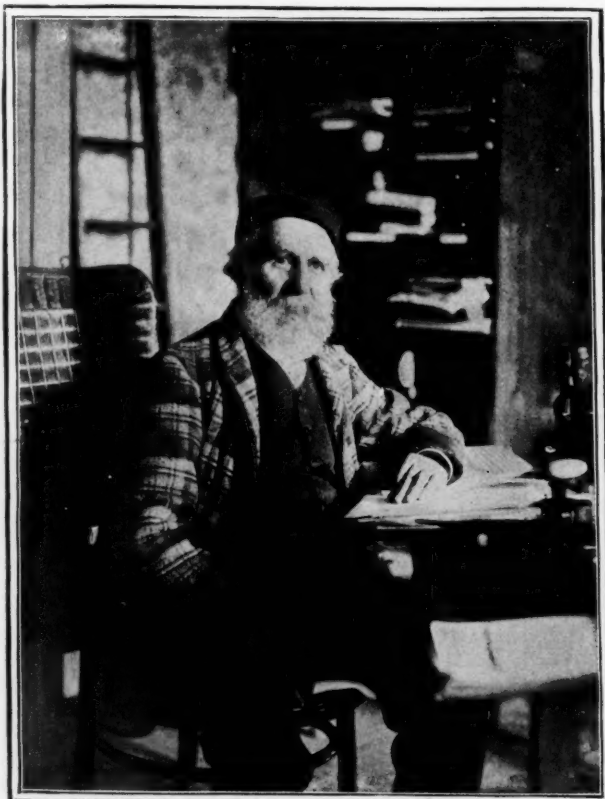
HALF a century ago, a volume of poems falling into the hands of Walter Savage Landor so entranced him that he wrote a letter to a leading London newspaper proclaiming the appearance of a poet whom he rapturously compared, now to Keats, now to "a chastened Hafiz," now to the Shakespeare of the sonnets when the sonnets are at their best. Of the poet in whose work he found so much to admire, Landor knew no more than that "his station in life was obscure, his fortune far from prosperous," and that his name was Gerald Massey. Mr. John Churton Collins, who narrates the incident in a recent issue of *The Contemporary Review* (London), thinks that had Landor known all, "he would indeed have marveled." Gerald Massey was the son of a canal boatman, born to squalid poverty, and exemplifying in his career one of the most notable instances on record of the power of genius to assert itself under hostile conditions. He lingers to-day, "utterly indifferent to fame, wholly absorbed in pursuits which have no relation to poetry or to the themes which once awoke it,"—the sole survivor of a choir to whose strains the "infant democracy" of England marched to great victories. Says Mr. Collins:

"So heartily and fully did Mr. Massey throw himself into the life of his time that all that is most memorable in our national history during the most stirring years of the latter half of the last century is mirrored in his poetry. There is scarcely any side from which he has not approached it, from politics to spiritualism. To the cause of Chartism he was all that Whittier was to the cause of the Abolitionists on the other side of the Atlantic. Of the Russian war he was the veritable Tyrtæus. . . . In 'Havelock's March' the heroes of the Indian mutiny found a laureate as spirited and eloquent as Tennyson, whose 'Defense of Lucknow,'

which appeared many years afterward, was certainly modeled on Mr. Massey's poem. Ever in the van of every movement making for liberty, he pleaded in fiery lyrics the cause of Italy against Austria, and of all the tributes of honor and sympathy Garibaldi received, he received none worthier than the poems dedicated to him by his young English worshiper. He extended the same sympathy to the Garibaldi of Hungary, and his 'Welcome' to Kosuth, when he visited England in 1851, if it does no great credit to its author as a poet, is at least proof of the generous enthusiasm which inspired it. . . . When the bigots hunted down Maurice, he addressed brave words of comfort to him; 'Bradlaugh's Burial' is in praise of a martyr of more doubtful character perhaps, but it strikes the same note. In the ringing lyric of 'Stanley's Way,' we have a tribute to heroism in another form. The fine poems on Burns, Hood, and Thackeray could only have come from one who had the sympathy and insight of kinship, and so could pierce at once to the essence of each, and the work of each. No one indeed can go through the two volumes of Mr. Massey's poems without being struck with what struck George Eliot when, as she made no secret, she drew the portrait of their author in Felix Holt—the innate nobility of the character impressed on them. Whatever may be their defects as compositions—and it may be conceded at once that they are neither few nor small—they have never the note of triviality. Instinctively as a plant makes toward the light, the poet of these poems makes toward all that appeals and all that belongs to what is most virtuous, most pure, and most generous in man."

Mr. Collins goes on to sketch the outlines of Gerald Massey's life, prefixing the comment that "a more striking illustration both of the independence of genius, when thrown on itself—for he had neither education nor sympathy—and of its irresistible energy—for everything combined to thwart and depress it—can not easily be found":

"His father was a canal boatman of the ordinary type, supporting on ten shillings a week in a wretched hovel a numerous family. A little elementary instruction at a penny school, to which his mother sent him, was all the education he ever received. At eight years of age he was working in a silk-mill from five in the morning to half-past six in the evening for a weekly wage beginning at 9d. and rising to 1s. 3d. Here he experienced all that Elizabeth Barrett so powerfully and pathetically denounced in a poem which nine years later brought indignant tears into the eyes of half England, 'The Cry of the Children.' . . . In or about 1843 he came up to London, where he was employed as an errand boy. . . . Then social questions began to interest him. His own bitter experiences naturally led him to brood over the wrongs and grievances against which the Chartists were protesting and which they were seeking to remedy. He attended their meetings and, inflamed not only by what he heard but by what he had himself seen and suffered, as well as by the sympathetic study of the writings of English and French republicans, immediately threw himself heart and soul into the cause. At last poetry awoke in him, inspired, he tells us, not by politics, but by love. His first volume, 'Original Poems and Chansons,' was published in 1847 by a provincial bookseller at Tring, his native place. This was succeeded three years later by 'Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love,' a very great advance on the crude work of the preceding



GERALD MASSEY.

The Chartist poet-agitator portrayed in "Felix Holt, Radical"; author of "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love," "The Ballad of Babe Christabel," etc.



collection. . . . In Mr. Massey's next volume, published in 1854, appeared most of the poems on which his fame must mainly rest—"The Ballad of Babe Christabel with other Lyrical Poems." From this moment his reputation was made. The volume passed through edition after edition and became the subject of eulogies so unmeasured that they may well have turned a young poet's head."

To Gerald Massey's poetic genius Mr. Collins pays this tribute:

"It is impossible to go through these volumes without being struck with the felicities which meet us at every turn, now of thought, now of sentiment, now of expression. How happy, for example, is this of Hood's witticisms:

Rich foam-wreaths on the waves of lavish life.

"How beautifully true and how originally expressed is this:

The plow of Time breaks up our Eden-land,  
And tramples down its flowery virgin prime.  
Yet through the dust of ages living shoots  
O' the old immortal seed start in the furrows.

"How happy this:

The best fruit loads the broken bough:  
And in the wounds our sufferings plow  
Love sows its own immortal seed.

"Or:

Hope builds up  
Her rainbow over Memory's tears.

"How simple and true is the pathos here:

The silence never broken by a sound  
We still keep listening for: the spirit's loss  
Of its old clinging place that makes our life  
A dead leaf drifting desolately free.

"And this, too, we pause over:

Who work for freedom win not in an hour.  
The seed of that great truth from which shall spring  
The forest of the future and give shade.  
To those that reap, the harvest must be watched  
With faith that fails not, fed with rain of tears,  
And walled around with life that fought and fell.

"Dante's scorn might have expressed itself in:

A midge blaspheming at the beam  
That makes him visible; suns him in its gleam,  
And gives him life for a moment to blaspheme.

"Or in another mood have envied, with its context, the magnificent line:

To whom *Night brings the larger thoughts, like stars.*"

### THE SUPPOSITITIOUS INFLUENCE OF BOOKS.

SOME of our self-deceptions concerning the influence of books are discussed by Agnes Repplier in her latest volume of essays, entitled "Compromises." She points out that since the beginning of book circulation the assumption has been persistent that "we are dominated by the printed page." That books were long regarded as formidable antagonists is amply evidenced by the long history of book-burnings, only brought to an end in England in 1849, when Froude's "Nemesis of Faith" was consigned to the flames by the dean of Exeter College, Oxford. She reflects: "The decline of church discipline and the enfeeblement of law permit books now to die a natural death; but the conviction of their powerful and perilous authority still lingers in the teacher's heart. If he knows, as is often the case, much of letters and little of life, he magnifies this authority until it seems the dominant influence of the world." Not so does the present writer look upon the subject. She smiles at "a writer in one of the British quarterlies" who "assures us with almost incredible seriousness that we are at the mercy of the authors whom we read." To her mind the potency of speech is far more active in dislodging settled convictions, for instance, than that of the printed page separated from the physical personality of the speaker, tho the latter method of reaching a hearer may have the advantage of "unbroken continuity and insistence." She writes:

"In the give and take of conversation, in the advance and retreat of argument, in the swift intrusion of the spoken word, made overpowering by the charm of personality, we encounter a force too subtle and personal to be resisted. Unconsciously we yield at some point to the insidious attack of thoughts and ideas so presented as to weaken our individual opposition, and adroitly force an entrance to our souls. But books, like sermons, fail by reason of the smoothness of their current; because there is no backwater to stir the eddies and whirl us into conflict and submission. We feel that could we have spent our 'mornings in Florence' with Mr. Ruskin, have looked with him at frescoes, tombs, and pavements, and have disputed at every point his magnificent assumption of authority, we might have ended by accepting his most unreasonable and intolerant verdicts. Could we free our souls by expressing to Mr. John Morley our sentiments concerning Mr. Gladstone, we might in return be impelled to share the enthusiasm of the enlightened biographer. But neither Mr. Ruskin nor Mr. Morley has the same power of persuasiveness in print. The simple process of leaving out whatever is antagonistic makes demonstration easy, but inconclusive."

Beyond the foregoing Miss Repplier does not concern herself to seek too precisely the kind of "controlling influence" that books exercise. She has a few words of mild scorn for some of the obvious suggestions of its character. Thus:

"There is no harm," says Mr. Birrell sweetly, 'in talking about books, still less in reading them; but it is folly to pretend to worship them.' It is folly to exaggerate their controlling influence in our lives. We are not more modestly ardent after reading 'Vanity Fair,' nor more eagerly humble after spending long and happy hours with 'Emma.' No sober ambition stirs chastely in our souls when we lay down, with a sigh of content, 'Pride and Prejudice,' or 'Guy Mannering,' or 'Henry Esmond,' or 'Richard Féverel.' Even 'Anna Karénina' fails to inspire us with 'false hopes and enervating dreams'; and while we are often bewildered by Mr. Henry James's masterpieces, we have never been blinded by any. As for the ordinary novels that tumble headlong from the press, it is impossible to imagine them as inspiring either ardor or ambition, egotism or humility. They may perhaps be trusted to weaken our literary instincts and to induce mental inertia—'the surest way of having no thoughts of our own,' says Schopenhauer, 'is to take up a book every time we have nothing to do,'—but they are not, as their writers and their critics fearfully assert, the arbiters of our destinies."

The gospel of Carlyle, one element of which was "a belief in the overpowering influence of books," is taken up and quite manfully combated. Using for a text one of those universal sentences in which the Chelsea sage delighted—namely, "Not the wretchedest circulating library novel which foolish girls thumb and con in remote villages, but will help to regulate the actual practical weddings and households of these foolish girls," she retorts:

"More than this it would be impossible to say, and few of us, I hope, would be willing to say as much. The idea is too oppressive to be borne. Only authors and critics can afford to take this view of life. Personally I believe that a foolish girl is more influenced by another foolish girl, to say nothing of a foolish boy, than by all the novels on the library shelves. Companionship and



AGNES REPLIER,

Author of "Books and Men," "Essays in Miniature," "Philadelphia—The Place and the People," etc.

propinquity are forces to be reckoned with. Mind touches mind like an electric current. The contagion of folly is spread, like other forms of contagion, by personal contact. Books may, as Carlyle says, preach to all men, in all times and places; but it is precisely their lack of reticence, the universality of their message, their chill publicity of tone which reduces their readers to the level of an audience or of a congregation. If we recall the disclosures with which we have been favored from time to time by distinguished people who consented to tell the world what books had influenced their lives, we can not fail to remember the perfunctory nature of these revelations. It was as tho the speakers had first marshaled in order the most enduring masterpieces of literature, and had then fitted their own sentiments and experiences into appropriate grooves. This reversal of a natural law is much in favor when what are called epoch-making books come under public discussion. There are enthusiasts who appear to think that Rousseau evoked the French Revolution, and that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was responsible for the Civil War. When the impetus of a profound and powerful emotion, the mighty will of a great event, finds expression in literature—or at least in letters—the writer's mind speeds like a greyhound along the track of public sentiment. It does not create the sentiment, it does not appreciably intensify it; but it enables people to perceive more clearly the nature of the course to which they stand committed. These sympathetic triumphs are sometimes mistaken for literary triumphs. They are often thought to lead the chase they follow."

Miss Repplier asserts that our power of self-deception is never "so comfortable nor so resourceful" as in the matter of reading. She proceeds in her pricking of bubbles:

"We are capable of believing, not only that we love books which we do not love, but that we have read books which we have not read. A lifelong intimacy with their titles, a partial acquaintance with modern criticism, a lively recollection of many familiar quotations—these things come in time to be mistaken for a knowledge of the books themselves. Perhaps in youth it was our ambitious purpose to storm certain bulwarks of literature; but we were deterred by their unpardonable length. It is a melancholy truth, which may as well be acknowledged at the start, that many of the books best worth reading are very, very long, and that they can not, without mortal hurt, be shortened. Nothing less than a shipwreck on a desert island in company with Froissart's 'Chronicles' would give us leisure to peruse this glorious narrative, and it is useless to hope for such a happy combination of chances. We might indeed be wrecked—that is always a possibility—but the volume saved dripping from the deep would be 'Soldiers of Fortune,' or 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.'"

#### THE YOUNGER GERMAN DRAMATISTS.

PROPOS of the opening of the dramatic season of 1904-05, the Paris *Temps* has invited Herr Arthur Eloesser, one of the leading German critics, who regularly reviews plays and acting in the *Vossische Zeitung*, to describe for the French theater-going public the present condition of the drama in the art-centers of Germany. In an elaborate article, Herr Eloesser deals with the newer tendencies and fresh talent in the theatrical world, for it appears that Sudermann, Hauptmann, Waltzger, Halbe, and the other famous playwrights are already regarded by the younger elements as "out of date," or out of harmony with the spirit of the time. Neither naturalism nor symbolism of the stereotyped kind satisfies the rising generation, and there is much straining after novel forms and unconventional methods. There is a demand for the "higher art," similar to that for the higher criticism.

Herr Eloesser reports, however, the failure of a so-called Secession Theater, as of a number of other independent enterprises intended to minister to the new dramatic needs of the period. The only new theater which has made a lasting success and really influenced the German stage is that conducted at Berlin by Herr Reinhardt, who has encouraged new playwrights and produced foreign works of originality, merit, or significance. One of the younger German dramatists, Wedekind (whose striking play,

"Erdgeist," was reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST August 23) is described as follows:

Wedekind is, socially and artistically, a revolutionist. He is audacious, paradoxical, brilliant, and sensational. To give a play of his is to create a moral and psychological scandal. In his first piece he boldly undertook to depict the awakening of the instinct of sex, the moral change coincident with the advent of puberty. That lacked artistic consistency and strength, however. His "Erdgeist" is a cynical portrayal of woman as the temptress, the victim of animal passion, and the tyrannical ruler of man by virtue of her purely sexual nature. His latest play is a sort of tragedy-comedy, entitled "So ist das Leben" ("Such is Life"). It is meant to be symbolical and allegorical. The plot, in outline, is this: The king of a certain country loses his throne as the result of a popular revolution. He is degraded, deprived of all his wealth and power, and driven out. He wanders from land to land and suffers both privation and humiliation in exile. He becomes a day laborer and guards a peasant's cattle. Then he engages himself as apprentice to a tailor; from this occupation he drifts into the profession of comedian, and finally he becomes the fool of the king who has succeeded him on the throne of his native land. This king is an ex-butcher elevated to his royal post by the popular revolution. Years pass, and on his death-bed the court fool, the former king, tries to make his real identity known, for the sake of a young daughter he loves and whom he would make heir to his rights. He is laughed at and scorned. Proofs are demanded; he has none, having lost all the papers which would establish his rank and title. He protests and pleads in vain. No one believes him, and he dies a fool.

Herr Eloesser believes that Wedekind, in this play, makes a personal confession, and means to show how the vulgar public turns away and rejects men of genius and power, men who have every right to recognition save the titles conferred or accepted by convention and usage.

Another of the younger writers of promise is Wilhelm Schmidt-Bonn, who has written but one quasi-play. This work is more akin to a ballad than to a drama, "a sad ballad with the refrain taken from the melancholy poetry of the vagabond." This play portrays the life of a tramp and the attitude of the cruel world toward him. After many years a vagabond returns to his own family and former sweetheart. He is repentant and implores pardon and welcome. The father, firm and just, but not humane or loving, instead of killing the fatted calf, orders him away. His former sweetheart gives him two flowers in lieu of bread. He returns to the highway, the "mother highway," which receives as children all those who are friendless and homeless and forsaken by all.

Schmidt-Bonn, Herr Eloesser writes, is a poet and lyricist, a man of imagination and literary art; but the dramatic gift he has as yet failed to reveal, and the technical side of playwriting is also entirely unknown to him.

After all, Herr Eloesser concludes, the contemporary German theater finds its best and most artistic representatives in the great dramatists of the generation to which Sudermann, Hauptmann, Schnitzler, and others belong.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### NOTES.

The Bookman's October list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Crossing.—Churchill.
2. In the Bishop's Carriage.—Michelson.
3. The Castaway.—Rives.
4. The Silent Places.—White.
5. The Rose of Old St. Louis.—Dillon.
6. The Queen's Quair.—Hewlett.

"I CONFESS to a feeling of profound disappointment," says John Brisben Walker, in *The Cosmopolitan* (September), "with reference to the art displays at the St. Louis Exposition. To begin with, nine-tenths of the statuary is commonplace to a degree. There is an absence of intellectuality; the work of copyists everywhere abounds. . . . I took a committee of five, two of them selected for their knowledge of art, through the vast art-galleries of the Exposition—in which are displayed a greater number of square yards of mediocrity than have ever been brought together before in the history of the world. It was my intention to pick out and reproduce ten really great paintings, or, at least, ten great enough for three out of five of the committee to agree upon. . . . It was with surprise that as my committee reached the last room I discovered that we had not secured the necessary three-fifths vote required to complete our list of ten."



## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## THE TELEPHONE IN THE WILDERNESS.

THE following interesting account of the use of the telephone in the lumbering business is quoted from *The Electrical Review* (September 24). The old view of the telephone as a device particularly useful in the business whirl of great cities must be considerably modified, for its use in very different conditions is growing daily. Says the writer:

"Throughout the forests, from the St. Johns to Vancouver, lumber camps belonging to the same interests are connected together and thence to the sawmills or wood-pulp works at frontier towns, from which communication can be held even to the metropolis.

"It was formerly the custom of each lumber interest to maintain a force of couriers, like the voyageurs of the Hudson Bay Company, and these hardy men, with knapsack, would travel twenty-five miles a day through the wilderness, over rough forest paths. Now the mill calls each camp in turn at stated hours, and receives reports and gives instructions to the foreman, and it is not necessary to dwell on the commercial advantages of maintaining such close touch between headquarters and outposts in any enterprise. Letters are read to men snowed in the forest fifty or a hundred miles away, and answers dictated by the lumbermen to a stenographer who transcribes them at the office and then mails them to their homes.

"The relative contentment among the men which is established by this frequent communication is highly advantageous to the working force, and, therefore, to their employers.

"The applications of the telephone to the operations of logging are alike novel and useful. The lines are run upon forest trees along the banks of rivers, and telephones which are contained in sheltering boxes are attached to trees and connected to the line.

"The *bête noire* of logging is the collecting of the logs together at some narrow place in a turbulent stream, and piling upon each other in a 'jam' to which contributions are made by every log floating down the river to this spot.

"The formation of a jam results from some obstacle, and generally occurs without warning, and it requires great labor, fraught with peril, to remove the logs from their constricted position. It is frequently necessary to use dynamite, and much lumber is destroyed by such explosions.

"With the use of the telephone warning of the initial formation of a jam can be given by one of the men patrolling the banks, who telephones to the men up the river to stop the further flow of logs at calm places, termed 'trips,' and it is an easy matter to break the small jam, for which further assistance can be had by summoning men from points lower down the stream.

"As soon as the small jam is removed, the men above are told through the telephone to release the logs held at the 'trip' and the stream of logs is resumed. . . .

"Beyond this, the use of the telephone renders log-driving feasible on the smaller rapid rough streams where it was formerly out of the question. Timber dams, with large sluiceways controlled by gates, are built at suitable points, and the men along the river telephone to the men at the sluiceways to open or close the gates as the water may be needed.

"In the Northwest from Spokane to Columbia Pass, the trees grow from sixty to one hundred feet in height, and from ten to thirty-six inches in diameter, and without branches for thirty feet above the ground. As in all these forest systems, the wires are attached to the trees.

"A lumberman at Hoquiam, Wash., was crippled for three years by an accident in the forest, and during this invalidism he directed his lumbering operations from his sick-room by means of telephones connected to his camps and logging-booms on the Chelalis River, thereby conducting a business of \$250,000 a year under physical conditions which, had it not been for the telephone, would have rendered him, in his helpless disablement, dependent upon other resources, instead of being a man of affairs. . . .

"When a party was coming down the west branch of the Penobscot in the wilds of Maine, the guides turned their canoes to the bank one morning to the surprise of the sportsmen who did not see any indications of rapid water to need 'making a carry'; and they were still more puzzled when the guides remarked that they were going to order their supper.

"One of them opened a small box of a lumberman's telephone at the side of a tree and telephoned to a camp, many miles away, stating that the party would arrive at night, and gave directions for a supper; and when their destination was reached, ten hours later, everything connected with the supper, including the weary tourists, was ready. And yet, there are city restaurants where telephone attachments at the tables is counted as enterprise.

"The camps in the Adirondacks and the sanatoriums in the north woods are frequently equipped with telephones, and the Maine forest where Thoreau traveled as an explorer not so many years ago and which has never been occupied with settlement is equipped with telephones; and their circulars not merely announce the fact, but are illustrated by half-tones, which give photographic evidence of the lines entering buildings.

"It is submitted that the results, in comparison with other methods of communication available in either place, show that the telephone service is, relatively, more important in the forest than in the city."

## DE VRIES'S MODIFICATION OF DARWINISM.

THE presence in this country of the distinguished biologist, Prof. Hugo de Vries, and his exposition in various addresses of his views on evolution have led to some rather extreme statements in the daily press, which describe him as an antagonist or even as an overthrower of the Darwinian theory. Professor de Vries himself describes his work as an effort to obtain a fuller proof for the main points of Darwin's conception, although in one subordinate point his results have been different from Darwin's. Naturally this characteristic point is what his audiences desire to hear explained by Professor de Vries, and this has doubtless led to the reports noted above. De Vries's modification or revision of the Darwinian theory is thus described by its author in an address at the Chicago University printed in *Science* (September 23):

"In Darwin's time little was known concerning the process of variability. . . . Quetelet's celebrated law of variability was published only some years after the appearance of Darwin's 'Origin of Species.' Variability seemed until then to be free from laws, and nearly everything could be ascribed to it or explained by it. But the renowned Belgian scientist showed that it obeys laws exactly in the same way as the remainder of the phenomena of nature. The law which rules it is the law of probability, and, according to this law, the occurrence of variations, their frequency, and their degree of deviation can be calculated and predicted with the same certainty as the chance of death, of murders, of fires, and of all those broad phenomena with which the science of sociology and the practise of insurance are concerned.

"The calculations of probable variations based on this most important law did not, however, respond to the demands of evolution. Specific characters are usually sharply defined against one another. They are new and separate units more often than different degrees of the same qualities. Only with such, however, Quetelet's law is concerned. It explains the degrees, but not the origin, of new peculiarities. Moreover, the degrees of deviation are subject to reversion, to mediocrity, always more or less returning in the progeny to the previous state. Species, on the contrary, are usually constant, and do not commonly or readily revert into one another. . . .

"It became clear that the phenomena which are ruled by this law, and which are bound to such narrow limits, can not be a basis for the explanation of the origin of species. It rules quantities and degrees of qualities, but not the qualities themselves. Species, however, are not in the main distinguished from their allies by quantities, nor by degrees; the very qualities may differ. How such characters have been brought about is the real question with which the theory of evolution is concerned. Now if they can not be explained by the slow and gradual accumulation of individual variations, evidently the second alternative of Darwin's original proposition remains. This was based on the sports, on those rare and sudden changes which from time to time are seen to occur among cultivated plants, and which in these cases give rise to new strains. If such strains can be proved to offer a better analogy to real systematic species, and if the sudden changes can be shown to occur in nature as well as they are known to occur in the

cultivated condition, then in truth Darwinism can afford to lose the individual variations as a basis."

It is Professor de Vries's belief that this modification of Darwinism, which sees in the production of a new species a development analogous to the appearance of a "sport" or sudden anomaly, rather than the accumulation of slow and slight variations, has removed the weightiest objection to Darwin's hypothesis—an objection that, according to the speaker, has never been answered—namely, the contention that evolution requires a length of time so enormous that it far exceeds that allowed by geologists and astronomers for the existence of life on the earth. If species have arisen by relatively rapid "jumps," as de Vries thinks probable, the time required for the production of the present status would be vastly reduced. What is the evidence that Professor de Vries's view is the correct one? He has found it, he asserts, in experiments on plant variation, carried on for years in his own garden. He says:

"Fortune has been propitious to me. It has brought into my garden a series of mutations of the same kind as those which are known to occur in horticulture, and, moreover, it has afforded me an instance of mutability such as would be supposed to occur in nature. The sudden changes, which until yet were limited to the experience of the breeders, proved to be accessible to direct experimental work. They can not yet in truth be produced artificially; but, on the other hand, their occurrence can be predicted in some cases with enough probability to justify the trial. . . .

"These facts, however, only gave an experimental proof of phenomena which were historically known to occur in horticulture. They threw light upon the way in which cultivated plants usually produce new forms, but between them and the real origin of species in nature the old gap evidently remained.

"This gap, however, had to be filled out. Darwin's theory had concluded with an analogy, and this analogy had to be replaced by direct observation.

"Success has attended my efforts even on this point. It has brought into my hands a species which has been taken in the very act of producing new forms. This species has now been observed in its wild locality during eighteen years, and it has steadily continued to repeat the phenomenon. I have brought it into my garden, and here, under my very eyes, the production of new species has been going on, rather increasing in rate than diminishing. . . . It has become possible to see species originate, and that this origin is sudden and obeys distinct laws.

"The species which yielded these important results is an American plant. It is a native of the United States, and nearly allied to some of the most common and most beautiful among the wild flowering plants of this country. It is an evening primrose, and by a strange but fortunate coincidence bears the name of the great French founder of the theory of evolution. It is called 'Lamarck's evening primrose,' and produces crowns of large and bright yellow flowers, which have even secured it a place among our beloved garden plants.

"The most interesting result which the observation and culture of this plant have brought to light is a fact which is in direct opposition to the current belief. Ordinarily it is assumed that new species arise by a series of changes in which all the individuals of a locality are equally concerned. . . . The whole family gradually changes, and the consequence would be that the old form disappears in the same degree as the new makes its appearance.

"This easy and plausible conception, however, is plainly contradicted by the new facts. There is neither a gradual modification nor a common change of all the individuals. On the contrary, the main group remains wholly unaffected by the production of new species. After eighteen years it is absolutely the same as at the beginning, and even the same as is found elsewhere in localities where no mutability has been observed. It neither disappears nor dies out, nor is it ever diminished or changed in the slightest degree.

"Moreover, according to the current conception, a changing species would commonly be modified into only one other form, or at best become split into two different types, separated from one another by flowering at different seasons, or by some other evident means of isolation. My evening primrose, however, produces in the same locality and at the same time, from the same group of

plants, quite a number of new forms, diverging from their prototype in different directions.

"Thence we must conclude that new species are produced sideways by other forms, and that this change only affects the product, and not the producer. The same original form can in this way give birth to numerous others, and this single fact at once gives an explanation of all those cases in which species comprise numbers of sub-species, or generate large series of nearly allied forms. Numerous other distinct features of our prevailing classification may find on the same ground an easy and quite natural explanation."

To Professor de Vries's mind the real significance of these new facts is not to be found in the substitution of a new conception for prevailing ideas. It lies in the new ways which it opens for scientific research. He concludes:

"The origin of species is no longer to be considered as something beyond our experience. It reaches within the limits of direct observation and experiment. Its only real difficulty is the rarity of its occurrence; but this, of course, may be overcome by persevering research. Mutability is manifestly an exceptional state of things if compared with the ordinary constancy. But it must occur in nature here and there, and probably even in our immediate vicinity. It has only to be sought for, and as soon as this is done on a sufficiently large scale the study of the origin of species will become an experimental science.

"New lines of work and new prospects will then be opened, and the application of new discoveries and new laws on forage crops and industrial plants will largely reward the patience and perseverance required by the present initial scientific studies."

#### THE AUTOMOBILE IN POLAR EXPLORATION.

THE use of a power-vehicle of some kind as a means of getting to the Pole has already been proposed more than once more or less seriously, but never by one who is personally familiar with polar exploration. Considerable interest, therefore, attaches to the plan of Dr. Henryk Arktowski, a member of the Belgian antarctic expedition, to reach the South Pole, or its vicinity, with the aid of an automobile of special construction. We translate the following statement of Dr. Arktowski's scheme from *La Tribuna* (Rome). Says that paper:

"Arktowski certainly does not ignore the enormous difficulties of such a project and says definitely that it would be ridiculous to start for the South Pole with an automobile built like the ordinary motor-car. It would be necessary to construct an automobile that would combine solidity with perfect simplicity, a car that could be dismembered and transported with ease, that could work securely even in very low temperatures, that would have such moderate weight that it would not sink into the snow and yet be sufficiently heavy to conquer keen ascents on snowy surfaces. The proposition, in a word, is to replace the serviceability of the dogs with a machine that would work more reliably than these animals and, before all, in regard to the weight of its fuel would be confronted with a much smaller impediment than is offered by the food of the dogs.

"For this purpose he recommends preliminary experiments with Canadian sleds of large dimensions which, besides the otherwise necessary weight, would have to carry the motor also. The latter should be provided with two wheels similar to the paddle-wheels of a steamer, whose axles could be raised or lowered when a change in position might be needed. A whole train of sleds headed by such a motor would enhance the safety of the enterprise, altho it would surely decrease the speed considerably. The details of construction he would leave to engineers; but he says emphatically that, before making a decision in favor of a particular system, the projectors of an expedition should first make extended experiments at home and under conditions as similar as possible to those which prevail in the vicinity of the Pole—that is, during the winter.

"In regard to the particulars of antarctic exploration by motor the results of the latest expeditions to the South Pole must be consulted to ascertain when an expedition by automobile could begin most satisfactorily. The region, for instance, explored by the Belgian expedition is wholly unsuitable as a point of departure,



the nature of its surface, which is covered with ice of prodigious bulk, not permitting entry to the interior ice-field, the real inland ice, on which an automobile could prove its adaptability and excellence. Arktowski thinks that the whole interior of the unknown antarctic mainland is similar to that of Greenland, that it is covered with a uniform mail of ice of which only the outer edge is rent and furrowed and in the shape of glaciers sinks away to the sea. He believes that the eastern declivity of this stupendous mail of ice is largely the most accessible, and that especially that part of the coast of Graham's Land that slopes to Weddell Sea will present a surface similar to that of eastern Patagonia.

"On the other hand, there is a region in the antarctic in which glaciers show themselves in a wholly different form; and this is also the most interesting region for the reason that in it exploration has reached the farthest point of its journey to the South Pole. It is Victoria Land, where Captain Ross discovered the celebrated and incomparable ice wall which was recently examined more closely by the *Discovery* expedition with great success. The numerous journeys which the members of this English expedition made into the interior of this region of the antarctic and the photographs that were taken there prove that the region affords the most reliable opportunities for travel to the South Pole, especially with power-vehicles. And from this region, too, exploration could press forward with greater ease to the magnetic South Pole, for the latter probably is only moderately distant from the coast of Victoria Land. From the region of Termination Land, from which the German South Pole expedition sought to reach the same goal, this pole is inaccessible, as the failure of the German endeavor has shown. Arktowski's plan is by no means so extravagant as to preclude practical application; rather it deserves firm consideration and support, and such it will probably receive, from Belgium at least."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



May 24, 1896.

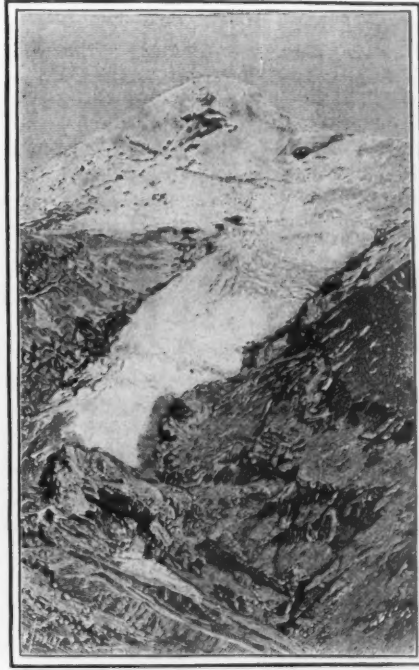
intense than in the former year, that was due to the presence of an abundant recent snowfall, which covered all the rocks."

Of course this one instance does not establish M. Rabot's contention; but he claims that it is typical, and that, amid the successive advances and retreats of glaciers in different seasons, they have been on the whole withdrawing, during the second half of the nineteenth century, in Spitzbergen, Iceland, Central Asia, the Rockies, and Alaska.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### ELECTRICITY IN THE JEWELRY TRADE.

FROM an article on this subject in *The Electrical Age* (September) we quote the following paragraphs. The writer speaks first of the electric clock, which, altho slow in coming, has now been so perfected in construction that it will, he thinks, in the near future banish to a large extent the old weights and springs for moving the mechanism. He goes on to say:

"The simplicity of the electric clock immediately recommends itself to all, and jewelers and clock manufacturers anticipate better results from this kind of timepiece than from any of the old-fashioned ones. By means of an electromagnet and a pivoted armature to which a pawl is attached that moves in the ratchet-wheel, the ordinary springs and train of wheels are dispensed with. With the swing of the pendulum, the circuit of the electromagnet and a battery is opened and closed. One good dry-cell battery will



May 24, 1897.

MOUNT LANIN GLACIER, ARGENTINE.

operate the clock for months, and when the current is exhausted the cost of renewing is merely nominal. The electric clock thus does away with intricate machinery and the trouble of winding it every few days. The construction is so simple that any one familiar with the element of electricity can repair it. As the repairs of clocks and watches constitute a good part of the trade of the retail jewelers, the electric clock is not apt to prove so popular among them as the weight and spring clock.

"The ease with which any number of these electric clocks may be operated in synchronism is an advantage of no small moment. In factories, mills, and large manufacturing plants, where it is essential to have the exact time in all the rooms, the electric clock will prove of peculiar value. By removing the pendulums from all but one clock, with the others connected in circuit, the exact time can be kept with all the clocks in the plant. Furthermore, the regulation of timepieces by electric power from some central station is thus greatly simplified. With a wire running to the main clock of the plant, an exact regulation of all in the series could be instantly obtained.

"Electric clocks for watchmen have also been devised so that it is impossible for the operator to change the register, or in any way make the clock show the wrong time when touched. The electric apparatus is carefully locked inside of the case, and when the watchman puts his key in to register the time of his patrol it is impossible for him to manipulate the works in any way to suit his plans."

But this is not the only way in which electricity is used in the

#### THE RETREAT OF THE GLACIERS.

THE theory that glaciers all over the world are gradually shrinking, indicating an average increase in the earth's temperature, has already been alluded to in these columns. The matter is growing to be of commercial importance owing to the proposal to utilize glacial streams as generators of power, relying on the glaciers to furnish a steady supply of water from the melting ice. In *La Nature* (Paris) M. Charles Rabot gives several instances of glacial shrinkage in South America, accompanied by photographs, taken by Dr. Hausthal, of the La Plata museum, which show it plainly. Of the one reproduced here he says:

"The first example is furnished by the glacier on Mount Lanin, 39° 38' south latitude, in the Argentine territory of Neuquen.

"On May 24, 1896—that is to say, in the middle of the southern autumn—the glacier had a long tongue-like projection between two ancient moraines. A year later, on the same day, M. Hausthal examined this glacier again, and in the interval it had lost its lower part. Altho in 1897 the glaciation of the summit appeared more

jewelry trade. Electric motors are employed for grinding, drilling, and cutting stones and precious metals in many shops. Drills and grinding-machines formerly operated by hand or foot power are now worked by making connection with the nearest electric-light outlet. These are small affairs, but speed is essential, and electricity has made the work easier. To quote further:

"Most of the diamond-cutting was formerly done in Europe, and nearly all the stones shipped to this country were either set in jewelry or cut for immediate use. A great many are to day sent here for cutting and polishing, and a considerable trade has grown up in New York in this line. All the work abroad is done by hand, and it was not supposed for years that machinery could be adapted to this labor; but electricity has to some extent solved the problem. The operator has his small cutting instruments revolving before him. By a touch of a button he can reduce or increase the speed, adapting it entirely to the needs of his work. Diamond-cutting and polishing is thus done in half the time required when only hand or foot power were used.

"The drilling of holes in precious metals frequently requires a good deal of careful and steady work, and jewelers are now simplifying this by using small electrically driven drills. Likewise in polishing precious stones, the small hand lathe has been superseded by the electrically operated machine.

"The manufacture of paste diamonds, or imitation diamonds, and other artificial precious stones occupies a good deal of the attention of the jewelry trade. Millions of these imitation stones are used in this country. Their extensive use has developed a line of manufacture that is distinctly new and original. The stones retail for a few dollars apiece, and consequently their manufacture must be on a large scale. A jeweler's shop where they are cut and ground is generally equipped with electrically driven grinders, cutters, and drills, so that the work of preparing them for market can be conducted on a large scale. The quartz diamonds are very hard and demand a very hard-cutting point. The quartz is also brittle and easily fractured unless skill and power rightly handled are employed. The electric-cutting and drilling-machines are considered the best in existence, and it is only through their extensive use that Americans have excelled all others in the variety and quantity of artificial stones.

"America now ships them to all parts of the world, and they are so brilliantly cut and polished that only experts can distinguish them from the genuine diamonds. Yet hundreds of thousands of these stones are cut and polished for the trade every year in the New York shops.

"Rock crystal is the purest form of quartz, and this is employed extensively in the manufacture of artificial diamonds. As this is difficult to cut and polish, electric machines have been found indispensable by the lapidary."

## THE MECHANICAL THEORY OF SEASICKNESS.

THAT the malady known as seasickness is due to a disturbance of equilibrium is sufficiently evident, altho just how this disturbance acts on the organism to produce its results has been a matter of much controversy. Under the above heading an article is contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, September 10) by M. R. Bonnin, in which the author, without going too deeply into physiology, explains at some length the purely mechanical factors involved in the question. He reminds us that when a body swings, pendulum-wise, around a fixed point, its speed is variable. It is at rest just as it starts, moves faster and faster up to a maximum and then slows up until it stops just for an instant at the other end of its course. At any given moment it has three forces acting on it: its own weight, which pulls it directly down; the centrifugal force, directed away from the points around which it swings; and its own inertia, which acts in the direction of its motion. The first is of course constant in amount and direction, the second varies with the speed of the body, and the third with its position in its course. The result is that, during its oscillation, the total force acting on the body (sometimes called its "apparent weight") is continually varying both in amount and direction. This is the case on ship-

board, where, M. Bonnin reminds us, these variations, as the vessel rolls cause great strains in the structure of the ship, necessitating vast strength in the hull. The same is true of moorings or fastenings, which, tho ample to sustain the weight of a gun, for instance, may be snapped if the vessel rolls suddenly. M. Bonnin goes on to say:

"Now replace such a body by a human being. He will be obliged at each instant to make efforts to put himself in balance with his 'apparent weight,' which is all the time changing in amount and direction. Again, his internal organs, suspended in the thorax and the abdominal cavity, will tend to oscillate continually, becoming displaced relatively to each other and pulling on their attachments. At certain moments the organs seem to rise, while at others they appear to grow heavier. Hence an effect of distress which may bring on nausea and is called seasickness when it arises from the motion of a ship. As the nausea results from the oscillations of the organs contained in the thorax and the abdominal cavity, we see why the horizontal position, which gives a point of rest to these organs in their receptacles, may, up to a certain point, diminish the effects of seasickness. The effects produced by pitching on variations of weight are similar but of greater intensity, especially at the ends of the vessel, where, on account of its length, the displacements, even with slight pitching, are more considerable and, consequently, the tangential forces are more important.

"It should be added that the hypothesis with which we have started to make this explanation clearer—namely, that the oscillations of rolling and pitching take place about a fixed point—does not accord exactly with reality. There is, to be sure, a point in whose neighborhood oscillation is very slight; but experience and calculation both show that in the movement of a vessel there is no point that is absolutely still."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE Japanese, like the Chinese, have no alphabet in the ordinary sense, every word in their written language being represented by a separate character," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "In telegraphing in these languages, therefore, about 10,000 words are selected, and figures ranging from 1 up to 9,999 are allotted to each word. Each word of a message to be transmitted by telegraph in these languages is then first given its proper number by the telegraph clerk, by means of a dictionary which has been prepared under the authority of the Government. These numbers are then transmitted by the Morse alphabet, and, when received, the message is translated back into the Chinese or Japanese characters by reference to a corresponding dictionary."

SUBTERRANEAN lakes have been discovered in the district of Eucla, in Australia, according to the *Revue Française*. "These lakes, situated nine or ten meters below the surface, must contain a large quantity of potable water, which is a fact of considerable interest in the very arid region where these are found. If it is possible thus to procure water in sufficient quantity, new territories will be opened to cultivation and colonization. This discovery of the subterranean lakes also explains the fact that the several rivers of Central Australia sink into the earth and are lost. The water of these streams soaks through the porous strata and forms the lakes in question. This discovery is analogous to those made in France and in various other parts of Europe by M. E. A. Martel, whose discoveries explain the sudden appearance of divers watercourses."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"THE lips are used to hold money, pins, pencils and almost every conceivable article," says Dr. C. V. Chapin in *Good Housekeeping*. "The telltale colon bacillus, which lives only in the intestines, has been found on the hands of ten per cent. of the Bostonians examined for this germ. I remember the disgust which overspread the faces in a railroad car when a woman was seen to give her poodle a drink from a public drinking-glass. No one else touched it during that trip, but it is more dangerous, and not less disgusting, to drink after human beings than a dog. Fortunately most disease germs die easily, and it is chiefly by the quiet, direct means of contact just suggested that the contagious diseases pass from one to another. If we put nothing into the mouth except what belongs there, we might ride in a car with a diphtheria patient and run no chance of catching the disease. Disease germs do not fly about, seeking whom they may devour. The matter of protection is largely in our own hands."

"PASSENGERS on ocean liners may soon be able to sleep in life preservers, if the plans of E. Salvator, a New York inventor, do not go awry," says *The American Inventor*. "To sleep with a cork jacket on is out of the question, so the inventor decided to make a preserver that would become effective only by its coming in contact with the water. It works on the principle of a water-generated gas which fills a belt and gives it buoyancy. Uninflated, the belt is a light thing, which would hardly be felt if worn by a sleeper, but when filled with gas it is blown up to the size of an ordinary cork jacket. The belt is made of rubber, and is about eight inches wide and can be blown up by means of a small cylinder. In this cylinder is placed a composition of acids which, when acted upon by water, instantly inflates the belt. The belt has been tested in the ocean, and it has been found that the water acts upon the acids and inflates the rubber in less than three seconds. The ingredients in this composition Mr. Salvator keeps secret."



## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## WHAT WILL THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE FUTURE BE?

IN view of the fact that the doctrines generally regarded as the very fundamentals of Christianity, such as those that deal with the inspiration of the Scriptures, the person and the work of Christ, and the revelation of the church's faith, are called in question in these days of heated theological controversy, speculations as to the outcome of the struggle and the future of Christianity possess much more than a merely academic interest. Father Hans Faber, a prominent reformed theologian in Zürich, has recently published a book under the title, "Das Christentum der Zukunft. Ein Ausblick im 20. Jahrhundert" (The Christianity of the Future. A View into the Twentieth Century), in which he argues as follows:

We shall solve the problem of modern Christianity when we come to a realization of the fact that the day of the church is passed, but the opportunity of Christianity has just begun. It was never a part of the original purpose of Jesus to abolish the old church, nor to establish a new one in its place. The establishment of a Christian church was due to the fact that the first believers accepted the Old Testament as an authoritative book. Christianity yielded to the danger that besets every religion—namely, that of assuming external form in the shape of a church. If the Roman Catholic Church was only the further development of the Jewish temple worship and priestly hierarchy, the Protestant church can be compared to the school of the Scribes in the synagogue.

It is argued that even if the church was not originally a part of Jesus's plan, such an organization was necessary for the spread of Christianity. But this is not the case. The organized church and the Christian ministry are the result of a compromise with the demands of the gospel. A churchly organization sets great and earnest duties upon the shoulders of one man, who is paid for it. But it is not right that one man should attend to the spiritual and another to the secular affairs. Equally harmful to the best interests of Christianity is the union of state and church, which has been effected by historical development.

The fact that Christianity is to so great an extent a failure in modern times, and that the churches are empty, is not the fault of Christianity, but of the church. The latter does not understand the great movements of modern thought, and to the deep problems of modern life it can give no satisfactory answer. It is neither indifference nor wickedness that keeps away the masses from the church, but rather the longing for truth, for ideals of life, for great thoughts. Everybody who can read the synoptic gospels correctly can see that the church does not preach what Christ proclaimed. The church offers dogmas concerning God, concerning the world, concerning Christ, which have been compiled from a number of misunderstood passages from all of the books of the Bible. Side by side with these dogmas is found an ecclesiastical system of interpretation. Christianity has come to be a book religion. It is possible to find "proof passages" for almost any doctrine. Modern preaching weakens by its endless repetitions the deep thoughts of the gospel. So-called "biblical thoughts" are so familiar to the hearers that they pay no attention to them. The sense of the essential in Christianity has been lost. "Interpretation" only confuses. The church has been wrapped up in theological discussion, while the earnest admonitions of Jesus for life are buried under this theological rubbish. True, the church's method is the easiest. But true piety is not something that can be learned; it must be lived. It is the first and foremost duty of the Christian to live in accordance with the teachings and spirit of Jesus, and all the ecclesiastical duties and the Sunday and festival observances introduced by the church do not belong to the integral parts of Christianity. Such innovations obtain no sanction from Jesus, nor are they in harmony with his spirit or teachings. Even the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper are not obligatory on the Christian, as they were never intended to be permanent ordinances. Some of the church customs, such as the confirmation vow, are little better than open falsehoods, or at best a conventional form. The church has no business to take part in the celebration of the marriage rite, nor in the burial of the dead. The Christianity of the future will be an effort to realize the moral ideals of its great

Founder, and will discard all those abuses that in the course of historical growth have attached themselves to the church.

The Rev. Hans Müller reviews this work of Faber's in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, declaring that the author has indeed revealed a number of church abuses, and that modern Christianity is developing in the direction indicated. He thinks that Faber has done well in not attempting a detailed picture of what the Christianity of the future must be in order to maintain its hold on men, as this is a matter yet in process of development. Little more than the general character and nature of the coming Christianity can as yet be outlined.

A number of other books on this subject, tho not of the same general character as that of Faber's, have appeared lately, among them one entitled "Christus der Erlöser" (Christ the Redeemer) by a layman, Albert Ritter. The Rev. Hermann Kutter's "Sie Müssen! Ein offenes Wort an die christliche Gesellschaft" (You Must! An Open Word to Christian Society) is a sharp attack on the Mammon worship of the church of to-day.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## AN "EXHIBITION OF PREPOSTEROUS ECCLESIASTICAL VANITY."

APPROPOS of the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury to this country, the well-known Protestant Episcopal organ, the New York *Churchman*, recently indulged in an editorial (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 3) which has excited the ire of denominational papers all over the country. The phrases in *The Churchman's* editorial which are held to be objectionable are those referring to "both National Churches," "the American Church," "the life of the National Church," etc., which are taken to indicate a disposition on the part of the Protestant Episcopal Church to claim for itself the prestige of a national church. By the Boston *Congregationalist* the use of such terms is regarded as "an affectation which only serves to increase suspicion and resentment among non-Episcopal Churchmen"; and *The Lutheran Observer* (Lancaster, Pa.) spares no epithets in denouncing this "remarkable exhibition of preposterous ecclesiastical vanity." *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) devotes four columns to this subject. It says, in part:

"Does *The Churchman* think that the 'sect,' 'communion,' 'denomination,' 'religious organization,' or 'church' which it represents is the National Church because it is preeminently adapted to the spirit of the American people? If that be its view, how does it account for the small number of communicants it has been able to make? It has required less of its communicants than any other religious body in the country. It has been here more than two hundred years, and to-day it is the tenth in the list of denominations. In several of the States it is hardly present. One of its own bishops declared that in the number of its communicants there are more women and youth relative to the whole number than in any large ecclesiastical body in the United States. . . .

"At the present time the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has twelve times as many communicants as the Protestant Episcopal; the Baptists more than six times as many; the Lutherans more than two and a half times as many; and the Presbyterians nearly as many as the Lutherans; the Methodists have nearly nine times as many; and the Congregationalists only about ten thousand less than the Protestant Episcopal Church. In all there are more than twenty-one million registered communicants not included in the Protestant Episcopal communion.

"We have been inclined to believe that the more ostentatious part of that church is in a small minority; but when the supposedly conservative *Churchman* coolly speaks of that church—with its seven hundred and eighty-five thousand members, standing only tenth in the order of American denominations—as the National Church, we are justified in suggesting to it that there is one name, and only one, that befits such colossal assumption, and that is, 'The Uncatholic Church of America.' . . .

"Can not *The Churchman* see that its outbreak concerning a

national church makes impossible the thought of union with such a body? Does it suppose that the members of other communions—at least as conscientious as itself—will allow this sentiment to be uttered and remain silent?"

The Philadelphia *Lutheran* comments:

"The only sense in which we can speak of a *national church* in this country is this—namely, that all who have been baptized in the name of the triune God and are called Christians constitute the visible National Church, while all *true Christians*, in whatever denomination found, are the true National Church of the United States of America. How large this invisible church is God alone knows, for 'the Lord knoweth them that are His.'"

"When we consider the millions of Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and others in this country, it seems somewhat strange to hear the comparatively small Protestant Episcopal Church calling itself '*the National Church*.' No doubt the Archbishop of Canterbury will see so much of the wealth and social distinction of this church that he may be inclined to look upon it as the National Church; but, if he sees a good deal of our country and looks over the statistics of our national census, he may conclude that to call it the *National Church* is somewhat premature."

The *Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) says:

"It is a singular fact that these pretentious claims do not in the least excite our resentment. They are simply interesting psychological specimens of religious mania, and we are no more offended by them than the alienist is offended by the pompous pretensions of his insane patient, who imagines he is emperor of all the earth. Of course such views and vaporings have their painful and pitiful aspect, and of course also such views and such a spirit must not be charged upon all Protestant Episcopalians. Very many of these are Christians."

#### THE FRAUDULENT SIDE OF SPIRITUALISM.

A SERIOUS revival of the study of psychic phenomena, including so-called Spiritualism, is predicted by the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, of New York. The subject, he thinks, is one that belongs to the "sphere of influence" of the clergy, and he urges upon ministers the duty of fitting themselves to take the leadership in this new series of investigations. With a view to clearing the ground for intelligent research, Dr. Funk has himself made extensive inquiries into the nature of Spiritualistic phenomena, the results of which he has embodied in book-form (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 16). In *The Homiletic Review* (October) he recounts a "unique experience" of his brother, Mr. B. F. Funk, in contact with the seamy side of Spiritualism. It seems that a business card bearing the words "Radium, Medium's Paraphernalia," and advertising "crowns, belts, hands, heads, veils, and full-size figures illuminated with the new radium light" which would "appear, gradually float about room and disappear," recently came into Dr. Funk's possession. The card carried a Chicago address, and it was handed by him to Mr. B. F. Funk with the request that he investigate and report the facts of the case. This report is now incorporated in Dr. Funk's article, and opens as follows:

"On my first call I was informed that in order to see this radium expert it would be necessary for me to make an appointment. The appointment being duly made and kept, I found the proprietor to be a youngish, gentlemanly sort of fellow, apparently refined and educated. The card served as an open sesame, somewhat stiff, gaining for me the desired interview. In reply to my question whether he sold outfits for mediums, he said, eyeing me closely: 'I sometimes sell things that are of interest to mediums and—to other people.' After a moment's silence he continued: 'What do you wish? What are you after?'"

"Then followed much verbal fencing, when he finally said: 'I always insist, as a mark of good faith, that at the outset an order be given with payment for an outfit.' This outfit, he told me, varies in price from \$50 to \$1,000."

Mr. Funk went on to say that a lady friend in an Eastern city wished to equip herself as a Spiritualistic medium. "I do not

wish her to do wrong," he concluded. To this the young man replied:

"Certainly not, certainly not; I understand. I have many such among my clientele. It is my business to help mediums make a good show. They do not do wrong; on the contrary, they are doing a great deal of good in getting people to believe that their friends who have died are really alive. I have seen mothers made happy at the sight of their dead children, husbands at the sight of their departed wives. It has often brought tears to my eyes to see the simple faith of these people. If a man is a philanthropist who can multiply blades of grass, surely I or a medium should be entitled to praise if we cause rejoicing where there are tears. Why, my dear fellow, Spiritualists are the happiest people in the world. Why deceive them? They are in heaven. It does them no hurt, but much good to believe these things. My business is to put clever people in the way of making the world happier.' The man grew quite eloquent in dilating on his philanthropic calling."

The report of the conversation continues:

"He finally asked: 'What kind of phenomena would you prefer that your friend should produce?'"

"I replied: 'I wish her to give physical manifestations, such as the materialization of hands, of the entire human form, spirit voices, illuminated stars, sparks, rays of light, floating balls of fire, floating musical instruments, trumpet talks, slate-writing, mind-reading, etc. Are these things within the scope of your art?'"

"He smiled at the modesty of my wish, then said: 'All this is merest child's play, provided your lady friend is apt, quick-witted, and has nerve. I am furnishing help after this sort to the mediums of Chicago—they all come to me; I know them all.'"

"Do good, genuine mediums use this kind of help?"

"All mediums are *good* mediums and genuine mediums. I don't know any other kind."

"Is there no difficulty in manipulating this machinery or paraphernalia?"

"It is so simple you will wonder why it is that people do not at once detect it. When you understand it, and understand the *modus operandi* of handling it, you will be much amused."

"How about slate-writing?"

"Perfectly simple."

"With the tied slates, glued and sealed?"

"Yes, oh, yes. I have laughed until my sides ached after a séance at the remembrance of how easily and completely the d. e.'s ['dead eases'] were fooled. To see a doting father take the materialized form of his dead child on his knee and pet it and kiss it, and then hear the little one say, 'Now, papa, I must go; I feel I am getting weak,' and then see the child slip from his lap and disappear, to the infinite surprise of all the faithful—it is more laughable than an Artemus Ward 'wax-figger show.'"

"But is there no danger of getting caught?"

"No, there are two hundred mediums in Chicago. How seldom you hear of an exposure."

"But I have been where I was permitted to touch the hand of a form. It seemed warm, as if flesh and blood."

"This seemed to amuse him greatly. Finally he said: 'Yes: *it does feel precisely like flesh*. But this is another phase of the business. It is all explained when the outfit is sent.' . . . . ."

"After some more interchange of this kind of talk I said: 'Speaking seriously, do you mean to tell me that no mediums possess occult or abnormal powers; that it is all humbuggery and trickery?'"

"After a few moments' thought, his face growing serious, he said: 'There *is* something mysterious, something that puzzles me at times about some mediums. I have seen phenomena that I can not explain. At times an outside influence seems to come over the medium, taking possession of her. What it is I don't know. Possibly telepathy will explain it, possibly spirits.'"

In his comment on this report, Dr. Funk admits "the abundance and the disgusting nature of the frauds which attend many spiritualistic séances," as well as the dangers that attend this line of investigation. He adds: "I have seen psychic cobwebs—if cobwebs they be—tangle the feet of even intellectual giants; and the shrewdest experts—to change the simile—need to sail these mystic seas with sharp eyes and level heads, for these seas are almost



wholly uncharted, and in sailing over them, at times, the ship's compasses exhibit inexplicable variations. Yet these investigations must be made and these seas must be sailed and charted."

#### THE "QUIET ATHEISM" OF RECENT FICTION.

FOUR of the best-selling novels of the day in England—Mr. Seton Merriman's "Last Hope," Mr. Anthony Hope's "Double Harness," Mr. Barry Pain's "Lindley Kays," and Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's "Tommy and Co."—are grouped by *The British Weekly* (London, September 8) to illustrate what is deemed a significant and deplorable tendency. Dissimilar as they are in subject-matter and in treatment, these books are united, so we are told, by one characteristic—"the total absence of religion." There is hardly a reference in them to religious aims, motives, or consolations. "If our four novelists are truly describing the English life of to-day," says *The British Weekly*, "then Christianity has disappeared from our country." The same paper continues:

"Mr. Hope has much to say of men and women in the greatest tribulation, deceived and deceiving, sinning and suffering, driven through anguish even to despair. But he never suggests that Christianity came once into their minds. They never pray, they never think of God, they do not fear God, or love God, or repent before God. They do not seem to know that a God exists. . . . Mr. Pain's assumption appears to be that religion . . . is, tho not a hypocrisy, an absurd delusion. Mr. Seton Merriman, whose moral tone was very high, never once suggests the action of Christian forces. He could draw noble men and noble women, chivalrous, honorable, brave, sincere, faithful unto death. But they were never reinforced so far as we can remember by supernal powers, nor did they ever need such reinforcement. The atmosphere is purely pagan, tho the paganism is of the loftiest and most heroic type. In Mr. Jerome's book his sky is low and the heroism near, tho within the limits there is much kindness and good-fellowship."

*The British Weekly* comments on this "symptom" of irreligion as follows:

"We are always being told by our novelists that they must be true to life. When we grumble at the disagreeable incidents and the unhappy endings in their books they tell us that they are faithful to the facts. And in truth we find it hard to answer them, for the world is full of those who deserve happiness, and never secure it, of loving hearts that misunderstand or never find any one to understand, of peaceful homes suddenly ruined, of high purposes ending in utter moral failure, and novelists are supposed to be more instructed and more sensitive to the tragedies round them than other people. . . . But in the name of their own principle we venture to ask our novelists whether they are giving us life when they ignore religion? After all, this is a baptized people. Can it be that all the churches, and all the congregations, and all the preachers are absolutely without effect, that Christianity has died out of the world, that the English race has completely, and finally, and without struggle thrown off the religious idea? It may be unreasonable to expect from fiction the pleasure that fact does not give. We have no right to demand that everything should end well at last, in defiance of ordinary experience. But is it so that the basis on which civilization has rested for so many centuries has at last given way? Even Zola does not go so far as that. In his 'Paris' he pictures the church exhaling its last breathings in gasps of agony, but with him this is a vision of the future, and he clearly recognizes that Christianity will not descend to its grave without many tears, many pangs, many protesting cries. In the novels before us we are enveloped from first to last in an atmosphere of quiet atheism. It is bad enough that men so influential, and so powerful, and so strong in many ways as those we are criticizing should take this view. The divorce of literature from the church is a more serious business than is generally supposed. But it would be infinitely worse if their picture of life were true. For our part, we believe it to be utterly false. We believe that even where Christianity has apparently been abandoned, its great ideas come upon the soul in its moments of tension and its hours of dereliction. God does not leave Himself without a witness, and no faithful picture of the lonely, striving, enduring heart can leave Him out. Man is more than cunning mechanism and passing

breath. The thin, vulgar, superficial creed of modern naturalism has not yet prevailed. The more one sees of life the nearer one comes to the core of human hearts, the more one feels how much religion there is even in those to whom religion seems to mean nothing, and less than nothing. When novelists understand this, we may have great books again. We may have great tragedies told frankly and simply. It is those who believe in no life but this who are compelled, as Mr. Hope is compelled, to patch up short-lived accommodations and impossible compromises. We can bear tragedy when we learn from Christianity that human misery and human failure may be not loss, but gain."

#### THE AFFIRMATIVE OUTLOOK FOR RELIGIOUS FAITH.

IN forecasting the future attitude of the thinking world toward questions of religious faith, Prof. A. C. Armstrong, of Wesleyan University, in his book called "Transitional Eras of Thought," discerns a tendency among philosophic thinkers toward a positive basis of conviction. The present age he designates a "period of transition," characterized by "confusion and dismay in the minds of individuals, as well as in the spirit of the age,"—a time when "the old is shaken or destroyed," and the new is "not yet present in its strength and beauty." In estimating the place where men stand at present in relation to religious and philosophic belief, he says:

"In certain respects the present age is of a different type from any of the eras of doubt and transition that have preceded it. In particular, a situation of especial difficulty has been created by the complexity of the questions with which the reflection of the time is compelled to grapple; the crisis has become acute because of the multitude of conflicting tendencies which have entered to confuse our thought, for we are still moderns. The cycle which began with the Renaissance and the Reformation is not yet ended. In spite of the revolution which took place at the end of the eighteenth century, men are still at work on questions come down from the age of Bacon and Descartes. The problems concerning knowledge which were then proposed have not received their definitive solution, nor can they be passed over as the unimportant questionings of an outgrown stage of culture. The mechanical theory of the world remains a crux for the advocates of a spiritual philosophy and the defenders of positive religious faith. Pantheism and atomism, monism and dualism, continue to engage the attention of philosophic minds under somewhat of the old inspiration, if not under the old leaders. As the nineteenth century closes and the twentieth begins, the Christian world resounds with the reformer's question concerning the seat of authority in religion. Moreover, the thinker of to-day is not only caught in the current of modern thought, as a whole, but is embarrassed by the fact that the breaking up of the eighteenth century was not brought to its term. Hume has lived on in the empiricism of the first half of the nineteenth century in Britain and the agnosticism of the generation just ended in many different lands. In Germany the negation of the eighteenth century was overwhelmed by the constructive systems with which the early decades of the nineteenth were filled. But these in turn went down so decisively before the onslaught of the empirical and the historical sciences as to throw men back on the difficulties, sometimes even back on the solutions, which Kant and Hegel and Schleiermacher believed they had forever put away. While this phase terminated and recovery began, it was discovered that there was left neither satisfactory system nor acceptable guiding principle for thought. It is evident, also, that the era has its peculiar problems, sometimes in the form of characteristic variations of older questions, sometimes of specifically new developments. There is the marvelous advance of physical science, with such discoveries as that of the conservation and correlation of energy and that of biological evolution, and such theories as the principle of development conceived as a world-law; there is the growth of the historical spirit and the application of the historical method to the question of origins, in particular to the origin of religion; there is the development of critical inquiry, especially in relation to the documentary records of Christianity; there is the progress of democracy, not only in its moderate and lawful, but also in its socialistic and anarchistic phases—and all press on the thinker of to-day with questions as

imperiously demanding answers as the answers are difficult to give. To whatever quarter, therefore, we direct our gaze, it is plain that the age is filled with uncertainty and travail. Our task is harder than that of our fellows in other times, for we are burdened with a double load. We are trying to do two days' work in one. We are struggling with difficulties inherited from the past and with new perplexities born of our own intellectual life."

In dealing with the bases of belief, one of the first problems attacked by the author is that of the effect of scientific reflection upon the principles of ethical and spiritual life. He points out the necessity of inquiring "whether science is altogether in conflict with these," and whether, "if taken in its literal, or even in any fair interpretation, it tends to nullify or destroy them"; again, "whether . . . and quite apart from the endeavors of the professional 'reconcilers' to force a complete and exact adjustment between the two departments of thought, it includes in this region also tendencies of a reconstructive kind." Upon this point he proceeds:

"At least in so far as the researches of science, or inferences based upon them, have revealed the inherent correlation of natural and spiritual truth, or have thrown fresh light on this connection in cases where it was already known—at least to this extent there is justice in the claim that through their aid the foundations of morals and religion have been strengthened. The critical ethical antinomies, for instance, which have been created or brought into prominence by 'scientific' ethics, have beyond all question been a source of painful anxiety for the contemporary moralist; but a partial, if only a partial, return for his loss is to be found in the fact that the truths for whose safety he is most concerned have been shown in general to correspond to the principles of science, and this in an age when science has been shown to be the dominant factor in thought. In regard to the influence of science on religion, the most remarkable phenomenon of recent years has not been the continuance of doubt touching religious truth, but the production of evidence by science itself,—by psychology and anthropology, by sociology, by the new-born science of religion,—in proof of the integral and essential position of religion in individual life and human society."

The "socialization of religion" is another evidence the author sees of the return to faith, tho he points out that the true bearings of this tendency are obscured by a "mass of errant opinion," one part maintaining "that religion, taken in its social applications, is of itself sufficient to heal the wounds under which society suffers, no heed being given to the influence of economic, political, and other non-moral forces on the conditions of social welfare"; another part contending "that social progress and the religion of Christ so exactly correspond that the church must be transformed into an institution devoted exclusively to the promotion of social ends." "To avoid vagaries of this kind," he says, "requires knowledge and careful thinking, knowledge greater and more exact, thought more deliberate and circumspect, it is to be feared, than are given to the subject by many impassioned orators who fill the air with the proclamation of their religious panaceas for the social maladies of the time." We quote, in conclusion:

"And yet the socialization of religion does form an important topic for consideration. To begin with, it is an evident part of the progress of the age. In the last analysis, it is true, religion is an individual and personal matter. . . . But religion has relations also which go beyond the circumference of the individual life. This is the great truth which the social movement of the age is bringing into the focus of religious thought, not merely for the criticism of religion and its amendment, but as a means to its progress and further conquests. . . . All the sects agree in this, that it is a paramount obligation of religious men to promote the things which make for purity and temperance and righteousness and justice and peace; to bind up the broken-hearted, to give liberty to the captive, to open the eyes of them that are blind. And the social movement brings at once a motive and an opportunity for performing these duties on a scale greater than in the past, and in ways more in harmony with the spirit of the time. Hence arises a second advantage for religion at the present juncture. By its attention to social questions it is brought

into closer touch with the moving forces in modern life; and since there is no apologetic so effective as the evidence of experience, the resultant benefit to the cause of belief is of a most valuable kind. For when religion adopts the well-being of society as among its own concerns, while at the same time it extends a relieving hand to the many who are alienated by their sufferings from faith in God as well as from confidence in the sentiments of his professed worshipers, it secures a new hold upon the mind of the world. Long it has been complained by the parties to the great debate that there is a breach between religion and culture. Here is suggested a means of overcoming the alienation, or at least of taking useful steps toward that end. In the revival of religious feeling and the renaissance of faith which have of late begun to manifest themselves in the English-speaking countries—less markedly perhaps in continental Europe—this reciprocal approach of religion and society has played an important part. And in so far as the churches shall rise to the measure of their opportunities, it is also reasonable to expect an increased constructive influence from the movement in the happier era which we hope may soon succeed the doubt and darkness of recent years."

### THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT IN ARMIES.

THE war in the Far East lends special interest and timeliness to an article from the pen of Gen. F. Canonge, of the French army, which appears in the *Correspondant* (Paris), and which deals with the religious psychology of the troops who took part in the Crimean campaign. The general holds that "moral forces are more potent than material forces in war." "The men on whom has fallen the supreme honor of commanding soldiers in the field," he says, "have always made every effort to utilize the mighty influence of religion. . . . A belief in the immortality of the soul and in God is the only thing which can induce a poor soldier to make the sublime sacrifice of his life." Even Frederick II. and Napoleon I., as he points out, employed religion as an instrument of control and government, and the commanders of the French forces before Sebastopol were religious men. We quote further from his article:

"The fatalism of the Mohammedans composing the Turkish contingent was put to a severe test in the Crimea; but it helped to support them through the general lot of suffering and to mitigate the exasperation they felt at the utter want of solicitude manifested by their leaders.

"The Protestant pastors arrived too late in the Crimea to give to the English soldiers the consolations of religion. . . . In certain cases it happened that dying soldiers made their confession to their comrades. The piety of the Russians is well known, and it is not necessary to dwell upon the moral support which they derived from the orthodox religion. All accounts of the time are unanimous on this point. Soldiers and officers wore metal scapulars stamped with the image of the Virgin or of a saint. The Greek priests, or popes, fostered this religious enthusiasm, after the example of the Czar Nicolas, and preached the Holy War in the name of 'this sacred soil, on which St. Vladimir received his baptism.'

"Such were the religious sentiments which animated our adversaries as well as our allies, the Piedmontese, who also were Catholics; and we can safely say that Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican, and Mussulman soldiers all manifested during their campaign their belief in God."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A REPORT compiled by W. J. Semelroth, of St. Louis, chief secretary for the World's Fourth Sunday-school Convention, held at Jerusalem in April of this year, shows that this country contains 139,817 Sunday-schools, or more than half the number existing in the entire world.

"THE facts in regard to the great international revival campaign conducted by Dr. R. A. Torrey and Mr. Charles M. Alexander," says *The Michigan Christian Advocate*, "should stop the mouths of that class of people who imagine that revivals are an impossibility in these days and that Christians are shorn of their strength. It is not yet three years since these evangelists began their work in Japan, China, Australia, and Great Britain, yet sixty thousand persons have confessed Christ under their labors, more than half of them being in Great Britain within one year."



## FOREIGN TOPICS.

## KUROPATKIN'S REAR-GUARD AND OYAMA'S NEW FLANKING MOVEMENT.

MODERNIZED Japan's English newspaper admirers—with the London *Times* at their head—indulge a hope that her military masterpiece, known as outflanking Kuropatkin, will take the town of Mukden by storm. All the old favorites will appear. Messrs. Oku, Nodzu, and Kuroki are to lead left, center, and right respectively. Experience gained during the record-breaking run at Liao-Yang has suggested improvements in the wings, and, should Kuropatkin remain long enough within the theater of operations, this successful Japanese tour of Manchuria will close its season with that well-rehearsed spectacle, another Sedan. Thus far the official program, which Tokyo intends shall be adhered to even if it rains. There is much conflict of press opinion as to whether Kuropatkin will play the part assigned him. The Paris *Figaro* thinks that by the time the Oku-Nodzu-Kuroki combination opens its next engagement Kuropatkin will be making a series of one-night stands between Tieling and Harbin. All courtesies to the press are suspended.

But it may be best to employ the technical terminology of those who seek the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth. Kuropatkin is believed by London experts to be carrying out what is styled "the slow and concentrated" form of retreat. This is severely straining the tactical capacities of his rear-guard, which has "to make a stand" whenever the pursuing Japanese armies come too near. If the rear-guard is successful in its efforts "to make a stand"—at a point, say, close to Mukden or near Tieling—Kuropatkin ought to get away with his army comparatively intact. But it is the business of the three Japanese armies to prevent this. The Japanese center pushes ahead "to occupy the enemy in front." Just what the Japanese left may be up to remains uncertain, but there seems little doubt that the Japanese right is still attempting what it has never yet succeeded in accomplishing. It has to "walk around" the Russians, holding passes, bridges, and like points in Kuropatkin's long line of retreat to the north.

Through the maze of "rear-guard actions," "advances," "flanking movements," "cavalry screens," and "artillery duels," the Paris *Gaulois* and *Temps* think they see that Kuropatkin is making his escape. The London *Standard* and the London *Mail* concede that the Russian commander is displaying an exceptionally high order of military skill in the operations. They tell us, however, that Kuropatkin's retreat has more than once been imperiled by the incompetence of his rear-guard commanders. They have spoiled some beautiful maneuvers for Kuropatkin by forgetting that the combats of a rear-guard are imperatively defensive. They neglect to keep the proper distance between the rear-guard and the main body. They seem to have forced Kuropatkin to put from a third to a fourth of his forces into the rear-guard. Nevertheless, the rear-guard has so far managed to come out after every "stand" with the loss of comparatively few guns. It has destroyed houses and villages in the path of the Japanese. Above all, it has staved off another Sedan. Says the London *Standard*:

"General Kuropatkin has certainly been able to continue his retreat, and he has done so with his army still in a fairly cohesive condition and with his artillery intact. He has reached Mukden, and may have an open road to the north; but then, he might have gained all that without a list of casualties which amounts to twenty-five or thirty thousand, and without inflicting upon his soldier and his civilian countrymen the demoralization and depression which are the natural result of defeat in the field. On the other hand, the victors still have their work before them. The army of Manchuria, tho weakened, is intact. The decisive blow has not been struck, and now it must be delivered elsewhere, either at Tieling, or perhaps at some place more to the north, and consequently further from the Japanese base on the sea, and nearer the

iron belt along which, we must presume, Russian reinforcements are steadily flowing. There are statements that Kuroki is swinging round Mukden, and may, after all, envelop his opponents. But Marshal Oyama's latest despatches do not support that view. They suggest that the Japanese main body are well south of the Manchu capital, and that they have a rear-guard in front of them, which is not yet broken down."

The vital feature in the tactical duels, according to the London *Times* and the Paris *Temps*—two dailies which seldom agree in their interpretations of the campaign—has to do with numerical superiority. If the Japanese do not decidedly outnumber the Russians, their flanking movement is foredoomed to failure. "When you desire to envelop an enemy who knows what you are at," we are told by the military expert of the London *Speaker*, "and it must be remembered that some such movements, notably Sedan, were successful because one opponent did *not* know what his enemy was at, you must occupy him by your frontal attack while the margin which your numerical superiority gives you walks around and cuts his line of retreat." But the Paris *Figaro's* expert thinks Kuropatkin a difficult person to walk around. The military expert of the London *Times* forecasts:

"In view of all the circumstances, the line of action of the Russian commander-in-chief appears to be dictated for him by necessity. He must cover his retreat by a widespread cloud of not very efficient mounted men. He must hold Mukden as long as he can on account of the advantages offered to all armies by the retention of a great and populous center, and for the sake of the prestige which will accrue to Japan from its loss. He must concentrate both his beaten troops and his new reinforcements at Tieling and endeavor, if he can, to preserve this capital point for the sake of an ulterior offensive. If he can not hold it, he may be compelled to fall back to Harbin, there to organize and prepare a winter or a spring campaign. Whatever he elects to do, he must not allow the winter to surprise him in the open field without adequate preparation for the hutting and feeding of his troops. . . .

"Whatever the views of the Japanese staff may be as to an ulterior advance to Harbin, there can be no question that the possession of Tieling is highly desirable on all grounds, since it is necessary to deprive the Russian army of its gate of entry into southern Manchuria during the winter, and to impose upon it the necessity of forcing this point, should the fancy seize it to prosecute a winter campaign. The first object, therefore, is to repair the railway to Mukden so that a secure line of steam communication may be provided to Japan, through the ice-free port of Dalny, and, further, to obtain from Japan or China sufficient rolling-stock for the continuous activity of this line, now in course of alteration to the 3 feet 6 inches gage, the same as that of the Chinese lines. The Liau River can meanwhile be utilized as a line of supply, as well as the Hun, until the first frosts suspend navigation. When the railway is repaired to Mukden, the Japanese army there will be within four days by rail and steamer from Japan, or six days, allowing for the double transshipment at the ports. The Russian army at Tieling will be sixteen days from Moscow by express, but nearly six weeks by troop-train. Fresh troops can be mobilized in Japan after Russian troops have left Moscow, and can be detrained at the front before the Russian units from Moscow cross Baikal; and that enormous advantage, which we long ago laid stress upon, the Japanese will continue to possess till the end of the chapter, provided their command of the sea is preserved. There is also the Korean railway, which has made rapid progress and will serve as a useful alternative means of communication, coupled with the light line already completed from Antung to the Mo-tien-ling. The immediate business of the Japanese is to rest their troops, to fill up their ranks, to renew their ammunition and supplies, and to place at Liau-Yang sufficient stores of all kinds to permit the prosecution of the next step under favorable conditions. All this they are now doing: rail-head is already at Ta-shih-chiao, and will soon be at Liau-Yang; the further advance to the Hun River presents no difficulties; by all routes reinforcements of all arms as well as supplies are rapidly passing to the front. If the decisive battle has not been decisive enough, the Russian army remains within reach, and its fresh crop of bayonets is already sprouting; the strategical aftermath remains to be mown.

"There is no possibility now of much error of calculation; the

full strength of the enemy has been encountered and defeated; the question whether there will or will not be a second trial of strength before the winter sets in remains for Kuropatkin and his master to decide."

With reference to this last point, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which has accurately foretold many features of Russian strategy, says:

"It is not easy to see what object the Russian commander could have in accepting a new battle [as distinguished from a rear-guard action]. With the forces of which at present he disposes, he can not for a moment hope to defeat the Nippon armies. A battle near Mukden would thus only result in momentarily halting the forward movement of the Japanese and in inflicting more or less sensible losses upon them. Is that important enough for Kuropatkin to risk himself in an adventure that would perhaps afford the Japanese a new opportunity to outflank him and cut off his retreat? . . . . ."

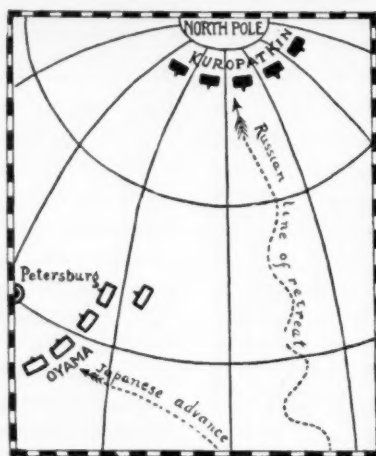
"Moreover, the theory that consists in weakening the Japanese army by battles which can, in no case, be decisive, is false. The Russian losses in all the encounters that have taken place hitherto can not have been much inferior to the Japanese losses, and Kuropatkin must show himself far more sparing of the lives of his men, since it is the lack of troops that imposes constant retreat upon him. There are great reserves in the Russian Empire, there are hundreds of regiments still in Europe, no doubt, but these regiments must be transported out there. We know with what difficulties the transport of troops to Manchuria is accomplished, difficulties that winter only still further aggravates. All this justifies the belief that the Russian general will finally evacuate Mukden without offering battle, maintaining just that contact with the enemy that is necessary to hold him at a respectful distance until the bulk of the army has got away in the direction of Harbin."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### A STRATEGIC BLOW TO JAPAN AT LAKE BAIKAL.

MEMBERS of the Japanese general staff at Tokyo heard with consternation, lately, that the short strip of railway around the southern shore of Lake Baikal has at last been completed. So we are informed by the *London News*. "Kuroki has been forcing the pace with all the energy that is in him to bring about the utter smashing of Kuropatkin's army before the Lake Baikal line is ready for use." In that case the Japanese general did not attain his object, assuming the accuracy of the *Manchester Guardian*, which says the line was completed on August 27 last. The assertion has been denied, but the weight of European press opinion in France and Germany inclines to accept the assertion as valid. A competent expert has been over the ground for the *London News*, and he writes:

"If Kuroki can so thoroughly defeat Kuropatkin before the railway round Lake Baikal opens or the winter comes that Kuropatkin has to return routed, leaving his military stores in Japanese hands or destroying them, Kuroki will have finished the summer campaign gloriously. But the war will not be over, for another Russian army will at once commence to take the field. The smashing and annihilating of Kuropatkin's army means the loss of immense supplies to Russia, the loss of a lot of men and many guns. It means nothing more. But failure on the part of Kuroki means the beginning of the end for Japan. That little stretch of 130 miles of railway round Lake Baikal is going to be a wonder worker. It means continuity of supplies, a steady and certain influx of fresh troops to take the place of the killed, disabled, and worn out, an unbroken stream of food supplies, medical comforts, and fresh transports, an inexhaustible and up-to-date command of good horses, ready for work in the field. Without that 130 miles of rail Russia's backbone in the Far East was bent, if it was not broken, and no men living knew it better than Kuroki and his adversary Kuropatkin."

The strain upon the railway at Lake Baikal will be great, admits



SOCIALIST SARCASM.  
Strategical and tactical diagram of the Wahre  
Jacob (Stuttgart).

this observer, but from personal observation he concludes that the resources of the line will be fully equal to it. He denies the truth of rumors that the rolling-stock is unfit for the transport of troops:

"Our Yeomanry and Tommies who remember the sheep and cattle trucks, open to the cold winds at night and the blistering sun by day, in which they traveled, should see the Russian troop-trains. All are roofed in and enclosed at the sides, like vans. Proper care has been taken that ventilation should be assured in hot weather, and warmth be secured in winter. Shelves with bedding run along the sides and ends of the troop-cars in a manner which shows that the Muscovite is getting ready in a thorough and workmanlike fashion at last. The engines in use are all, or nearly all, magnificent samples of the engine-builder's art."

The most elaborate precautions have been taken to protect the dozens of bridges, viaducts, and tunnels along the western shore of the lake, according to the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin). The great source of peril is the Japanese spy, whose presence in large numbers is inevitable. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) thinks it reflects credit upon Russian vigilance that the efforts of all Japanese dynamiters have been foiled. *Armée et Marine* (Paris) is of opinion that the whole fate of the war may hang upon the success or failure of Japanese efforts, which will almost certainly be made, to wreck the line at Lake Baikal. That severe critic of Russian capacity for war, the military expert of the *London Times*, concedes:

"If this important section can stand regular traffic, Russia will not have to incur the fresh danger of another three weeks of delay during the first severe frosts. It has always been evident that, if station and sidings on the Trans-Baikal section of the railway were increased and the rolling-stock added to, we should have to allow for a larger number of military trains per day; and consequently a higher figure for the monthly reinforcements. The management of the Trans-Siberian through traffic has been the brightest side of the Russian conduct of the war."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### CONTINENTAL EUROPE'S SKEPTICISM ON THE SUBJECT OF MEDIATION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Emperor William are the chiefs of state whose names are most frequently connected in European editorial utterances with current pleas for mediation. But such pleas, think most authoritative continental organs, are made only by amateurs in diplomacy, who can not see that Kuropatkin must be finally routed and Port Arthur captured before any psychological moment for mediation can possibly arrive. Short work is made in official dailies of the appeal for intervention by the *Siccle* (Paris), a paper which is important as the organ of a leading French statesman. The *Figaro* (Paris) and the *Petit Parisien* bring down upon themselves the censure of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) by harping upon mediation. The daily last named knows precisely, it seems, the sentiment of that St. Petersburg grand ducal clique which intends that the war shall go on at all hazards. It speaks by the card, presumably, when it declares:

"The truth is that if a step for the restoration of peace were or became timely, and if all the Powers did not take part in it, France and England would be most conspicuously indicated as the ones to take the step jointly. Each being suspected of decided sympathies toward one of the belligerents, their accord would afford to both an equal guarantee of impartiality. But we are not yet at that point. We are quite distant from it. The war is at present in full swing, and never, to borrow an expression from German military philosophy, has a war been seen to halt at that psychological moment when its normal development had not yet reached



its crisis. Those who think the contrary take their wishes for realities or for possibilities."

As for the notion that Emperor William is the proper person to hurl himself into the breach, various official and unofficial German organs scout it. Among them is the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), which is official, and is supposed to speak on such a topic only after recourse to diplomatic sources of information. "The east Asiatic crisis," it observes, "as must be manifest most clearly to all, is still far from the stage at which discussion of an act of intervention, even only in theory, can be possible." The liberal and unofficial *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) adds that "to seek to terminate by unsought intervention a war between two nations, carried on with the utmost bitterness, can suggest itself only to a dreamer."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### VON PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR AND WHAT HE STANDS FOR.

GENERAL PRINCE SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKI, favorably known in St. Petersburg's literary circles as the husband of a brilliantly intellectual woman, has, after weeks of reflection on the part of the Czar, been made Minister of the Interior in succession to the assassinated Von Plehve. The delay in filling the vacancy is attributed by the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), well posted regarding St. Petersburg affairs, to the large list of availabilities. Nicholas is said to have thought of General von Wahl, who, we are told by the Berlin *Vorwärts*, puts an end to strikes by having discontented wage-earners flogged "in droves" on the bare back. There was likewise General Kleigels, famous for his connection with the St. Petersburg police, and also, as we are reminded by the Paris *Action*, for his faith in the efficacy of Cossack whips as a check to the fermentation of Western ideas in the minds of university students. Still another rumored candidate for the succession, Prince Obolensky, now governor-general of Finland, is credited by some European newspapers with approval of the official practise of flogging women. He regards it—if he be correctly represented—in the light of an antidote to revolutionary poison. There are alleged to be certain technical rules of procedure which maintain this custom in spite of the Czar's recent edict to the contrary. Eight Russian statesmen, one after another, says the usually reliable Russian correspondent of the London *Standard*, were offered the post of Minister of the Interior within five weeks of Von Plehve's assassination, and all declined.

The appointment of Sviatopolk-Mirski took the press of Western Europe by surprise. He was almost unknown outside the Czar's dominions, altho he has been governor of some Russian provinces, is the son of a noted general and has himself served with credit in the army. His age is given as forty-seven. He belongs to the "old" nobility, as does his distinguished wife, the Countess Bobrinsky. This lady's receptions are so largely attended by Russian journalists as to explain, it is thought, the remarkable editorial pleas of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) and the *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg) for more freedom of the press—pleas synchronizing with the appointment of the lady's husband. The countess, described in foreign newspapers as a learned chemist, a profound mathematician, and a thinker of force and originality in the department of biology—to say nothing of the intellectual sympathy she once inspired in Tolstoy—receives in her salon all the best talent at the service of the *Mi Bozhi*, the *Khazain*, the *Pravo*, the *Russkoe Bagatstvo*, and other leading periodicals. Be all this fact or fancy, the countess is rumored to be out of touch with the school whose organ was the *Drouzhestvennyia Rechi* (St. Petersburg), founded for the propagation of autocratic sentiments and useful information among the muzhiks.

The first conspicuous act of the new minister was pronounced appropriate enough, in view of what has preceded. He took vari-

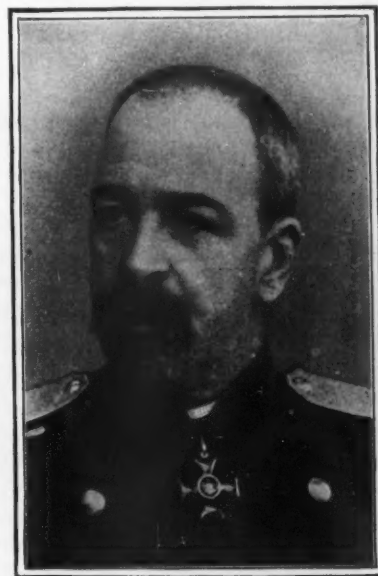
ous journals into his confidence, the *Echo de Paris* being especially favored. He avows "a true and broad liberalism" so far as that is consistent with "existing institutions." He favors giving the local communal assemblies or *zemstvos* "fuller power to deal with their own affairs." But he opposes parliamentary systems. They may do in England, but they have worked badly in France. There will be no beating of women and students. "The young people must be shown the true way, and also the absurdity of their longings." He favors rural schools. The war with Japan is unpleasant and expensive, but all Russia will support the Government in waging it. With Finland he is to have nothing to do. Jews must not receive too much liberty. Russia must defend herself against "terrorists," but he personally is disinclined to judge "with excessive severity" when "rash and misguided youths" become politically active. He favors religious liberty "as much as possible."

The Western European press does not seem to know what to make of all this. Vienna newspapers, always looked to for authoritative opinion on personal equations when new men come to the fore at the Russian court, say in effect next to nothing. The *Politische Correspondenz* ascribes "a highly developed sense of justice" to General Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski. "He may be relied upon to strive to administer his department with moderation and prudence."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) thinks the reactionaries must have been defeated and that the new minister's appointment is an official recognition of the weakness of Von Plehve's system. The *Statist* (London), a careful student of Russian conditions, says:

"If the statement ascribed to the new Minister of the Interior for Russia is correct, it gives hope that a serious attempt will be made to pacify—using his own word—the discontented portion of the Russian Empire. The tone of the statement is admirable, and the moderation displayed gives ground for hope that something really will be done. The new minister, of course, will not hear of a parliamentary régime—possibly Russia is not yet prepared for a parliamentary régime. But he is ready to extend largely the powers of the *zemstvos*, and he also recognizes the need for greater personal liberty. A doubt will naturally arise as to whether the new minister will find himself invested with the power necessary to carry out his own policy. Hitherto all authority in Russia has been derived direct from the Czar. As our readers know, there is nothing in Russia at all resembling a cabinet. Each of the ministers is responsible to the Czar alone, and there is no community of interest between them. Therefore the smooth working of the governmental machine in Russia depends upon the energy of the Czar. If he is able and willing to superintend the administration, it works fairly well, assuming, of course, that he is honestly desirous of promoting the welfare of his people. If he devolves upon others the duty of superintending the administration, each minister sets up for himself, and very often anarchy follows."

But there is one important French newspaper, the anticlerical *Aurore* (Paris), edited by the noted Senator Clemenceau, which has boldly attacked the successor of Von Plehve. It falls foul of him



VON PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR.

Gen. Prince Peter Dmitri Sviatopolk-Mirski, new Russian Minister of the Interior, believed to favor "sound liberalism" so far as permissible by "existing Russian institutions."

for having said that parliamentary institutions work so badly in France that Russia has not been encouraged to adopt them. It would be otherwise, retorts the *Aurore*, were the workings of parliamentary institutions to cause French premiers to be assassinated "one after the other." It continues:

"The new Russian Minister of the Interior would behold in our form of government the system needed by his own country . . . if M. Loubet were under the necessity of assembling an army as a measure of protection against explosions of popular affection whenever he went outside his own door, if our system were to organize ruin, rapine, and the rule of bribery as a consequence of lack of efficient control, and were it to launch us without preparation into the most insane war, with supplies lacking and with incompetent military commanders and incompetent naval officers, capable only of sending their men to certain death."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### ADVANTAGES OF THE WAR TO EMPEROR WILLIAM.

THAT daring explorer of Emperor William's mind, the London *Times*, announces some discoveries. The war to His Majesty is a goose that lays golden eggs. He keeps the fowl alive by proffers of aid to Russia. That power, noting with concern that Japan is of importance, has been most grateful for "explicit assurances of support, amounting to a practical guarantee of immunity from all danger of interference in Europe," as equivalent for which William II. is to be allowed a free hand in the very part of China which England regards as her sphere of interest. William II. is further presumed to be confident that Russia will finally wear Japan down. "Exceptionally well informed," says the London *Times*, is the authority upon which these particulars are revealed, and the following editorial observations are based upon them:

"The war has given the German Emperor an opportunity for knitting once again the old familiar ties, which had been a good deal frayed by a number of circumstances. . . . He has seized it with avidity and with not a little skill. One of his objects is, of course, to strengthen the position of Germany in China itself, where he believes she may have a great future before her, provided she can secure Russian assent to her schemes. He and his advisers saw much quicker than the Russians the difficulties of the task which Russia had rashly undertaken. He waited judiciously until Russia began to feel her embarrassments. Then, we are told, he generously proffered to the Czar explicit assurances of great military value. They amounted to a practical guarantee of immunity in Europe, and it was this guarantee which made it possible for Russia to withdraw some of her best troops from the western frontier, along which they are habitually stationed, and to send to Manchuria siege guns taken out of the western fortresses. There were other services which Germany—or, rather, the German Government—was eager to render to Russia in the hour of distress. They cost nothing, and some of them even brought large profits into German pockets. They ranged from the arrest and delivery of Russian deserters—a kindly action which Prussia has occasionally performed for her neighbor since the reign of Frederick William III.—to the supply of immense stores of war material from the German workshops more or less controlled by the state. The two great German steamship lines, in which the Emperor takes so deep an interest, were allowed to part with several swift steamers to Russia, to be converted into cruisers, and the same companies took contracts for coaling the Russian ships. It is even said that complaisance went so far as to let Russia have a few torpedo-boats delivered in sections, by way of evading the strict letter of international law, which brands the sale of a war-ship to a belligerent as a flagrant breach of neutrality."

To which may be added the following remark by the "exceptionally well informed" authority who has caused this journalistic sensation:

"William II. is not only, it seems, convinced that dynastic and social interests must draw the military empires of central and eastern Europe together; but he has, apparently, also satisfied himself

that, in the Far East especially, the interests of Germany run parallel with those of Russia, and that they have, therefore, everything to gain from the ultimate success of Russian arms in this struggle, and everything to fear from their final defeat."

But the form of admiration which the London *Times* professes for the dexterity of German policy is so little associated with esteem that it has, upon the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the effect of a spark in a gasoline tank. The Hamburg daily despises parliamentary institutions as much as it appreciates the mailed fist and militarism. In all that relates to England, it carries a big stick. With reference to its London contemporary's revelations it declares:

"To what the attack of *The Times* on Germany tends is clear. The other Powers are to be set in alarm against Germany, to be filled with suspicion and, so far as possible, to be urged into the assumption of a corresponding attitude. From this England hopes to derive advantage to her own Far Eastern policy. The calculation of *The Times* may for this very reason be pronounced a false one, for there is in Europe no longer a statesman—no longer, indeed, an ordinarily informed newspaper reader—who attaches the least importance to such English calumnies. It is possible, too, that the publication in *The Times* has as its object to further the realization of the old English pretensions in the Yangtse valley."

Such Bismarckian indignation is not more intense than the anger of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), an exponent of liberal opinion and the champion of middle-class, business interests of the solidly respectable type. This organ has fixed its special attention upon that part of the English insinuations which relate to the flight of Russia's Port Arthur squadron in the direction of Germany's Chinese harbor. This flight, avers the "exceptionally well-informed" unknown, reveals the thoroughness of the understanding between William II. and Nicholas II. Whereupon the *Vossische Zeitung* retorts:

"According to *The Times*, therefore, it was on the cards between Russia and Germany that the Port Arthur fleet must steer its course to Tsingtau. According to this, *The Times* knows absolutely nothing of the fact that the special order of Skrydloff had been issued that the ships from Port Arthur must, upon any terms, fight their way toward Vladivostok. It is equally unknown to *The Times* that Vice-Admiral Uchtomski has, by imperial rescript, been disciplined and removed from the command of the fleet because he did not fulfil this order with the proper energy. The desire of *The Times* to mislead English readers is so great that every other consideration goes for nothing."

If Japanese suspicion can be directed against Germany, the object of the London daily will be gained, says the *Kölnische Zeitung*, an opinion which seems well founded to the *Lokalanzeiger* (Berlin). But the *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg), which regards as the source of Russia's difficulties the misfortune that the Czar is not autocratic enough, remarks that Emperor William's well-known sympathy with Nicholas II. is turning the feeling of Germany against Japan. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says it is not surprising that William II. should be making the most of so favorable an opportunity as the Russo-Japanese war.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### POINTS OF VIEW.

THREE MORE YEARS OF THE WAR.—"If the war continues, as many observers expect, for three years," thinks the London *Spectator*, "both nations will, in Bismarck's phrase, be 'bled to pallor.' Fortunately, children can not be used for a campaign."

"OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS."—"If the Americans were permitted to enter Canada unmolested, it might take us years to drive them out," says *Blackwood's* (Edinburgh). "And tho the problem is simple enough, Canada declines to solve it. As we have said, she is a prey to the inordinate, if amiable, vanity which overtakes young peoples. She believes herself unvanquished and invincible. In her foolish security she deems the details of guns and men dull and sordid. Who are the Americans that they should dare to assail the greatest of British Colonies? If there is to be an annexation, surely the Canadians will annex the United States."



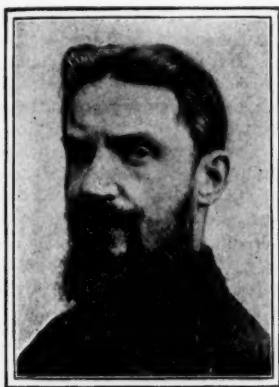
## NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

## SHAW AT HIS BEST AND WORST.

MAN AND SUPERMAN. By George Bernard Shaw. Cloth, 244 pp. Price, \$1.25 net. Brentano's.

ON the title page this is called a comedy and a philosophy. One might call it anything but a play. It shows Shaw at his best and his worst; it contains his social swagger and his deep insight; it reveals his thorough modernity and his keen humor, his immoral morality and his personal opinions.

The book begins with a delightfully aggressive introduction against romantic twaddle and modern sexual blindness; the author proposes to



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

give, in the play that follows, his views of the twentieth-century Don Juan, "a stage projection of the tragi-comic love-chase of the man by the woman," and prepares one in this introduction for the discussion about the Life Force, where marriage, shorn of all romance, is looked on as a natural necessity for the propagation of the race. This is the proposition to be set forth in dialogue and to be proven in "The Revolutionist's Handbook," which, with some maxims, closes this unique volume. Tanner, the hero of the drama, is the revolutionist.

Into the play Shaw has crowded his dramatic preachments. Long stage directions give to each character a psychological setting. His women are ultra-modern and forward, disagreeably blunt and opinionated.

His men say what he wants them to say, and Tanner, member of the idle rich class, flees from the heroine, apparently for the exercise, since he realizes that he is to be caught at last.

Shaw has a wonderful sense of dramatic situation, and his distortions are wilful, due to the fear that he might become conventional in being natural. He shows incessant flashes of talent for character work, yet his *dramatis personæ* are often forced to represent his own ideas. Through the third act, seventy-one pages in length, he rides his hobby of Life-Force to the fourth act, where the poor hero is caught in the web of feminine instincts.

As for the Superman, this is he who lives according to Shaw's code, marries according to Shaw's theories, thinks according to Shaw's ideas, and in all social relations would be as Shaw tries to be. To be acted, "Man and Superman" would have to be pruned down to mere plot, and this would give us Shaw with Shaw left out. In his "Man of Destiny," Napoleon, toward the end, gives a long disquisition on political economy, wholly irrelevant and futile. This new drama is full of such passages. The social order which Shaw believes in is to be evolved by a long process of discreet generation. "The only fundamental and possible Socialism," he writes, "is the socialization of the selective breeding of man: in other terms, of human evolution. We must eliminate the Yahoo, or his vote will wreck the commonwealth."

A well-known editor told the present reviewer, in all seriousness, that his dog got hold of "Plays Unpleasant" the other day and tore "Mrs. Warren's Profession" leaf by leaf from the book. Such literary discretion should be tested again; he should be given a dose of "Man and Superman" and the results made known to the public.

## THE RUSSIAN COLOSSUS.

MANCHU AND MUSCOVITE. By B. L. Putnam Weale. Cloth, 552 pp. Price, \$3. The Macmillan Company.

THIS is an admirable study of Manchu and Muscovite character, and an intimate portrayal of the life and conditions existing in Manchuria on the eve of the great struggle now going on there. It is the story of Russia's complete failure to "Russianize" Manchuria, notwithstanding the most extraordinary efforts made by her to accomplish that result. The utter unpreparedness of the Russian military organization in Manchuria for an extensive campaign is also dwelt upon and explained in such a manner as to throw much light upon recent events of the war. In brief, the Russian colossus in the Far East is made to appear as a man of clay instead of a man of iron, and the Slav's claim to a great destiny in the East is discredited.

The Russian may be a Tartar-Mongol when you scratch him, but, according to Mr. Weale, the Tartar-Mongol from whom the Russian partly descends and the Chinaman of to-day are separated by gulfs that militarism can never bridge. In this connection the author says:

"Manchuria, instead of being conquered by Russia, is becoming the

happy hunting-ground of the Shantung coolie, who is being attracted there in increasing numbers by the railway. The Russian immigrant, if he ever existed, has disappeared after contact with the Chinaman; his existence is a myth, and a bare-faced myth made possible only by the credulity of the press where Russia is concerned."

Writing of the reported assimilation of Manchuria by the Russians, the author continues:

"The Chinese officials have as little to do with the Slav as possible; the gentry despise him, the trader bleeds him, the common people learn his language along the railway only to insult him in their own. Only the very lowest Chinese will take domestic service with the Russian."

The idea of "conquest by railway," which Russia has been given the credit of originating, is, in the case of Russia and Manchuria, held up to ridicule by Mr. Weale. He says:

"The Russian strategically dominates the railway centers, but he has hold of the shadow, and the Chinaman has the substance. He is strengthening himself with chains which, instead of supporting him, merely tie him down the more. Already the existing iron track is an intolerable and unprofitable burden. Every extra verst means more roubles to the Chinaman, more exhausting of Russian treasure, and not a step nearer the ultimate Russian goal. Until the Slav changes, it is all no use and an idle dream."

The book is a valuable contribution to the literature of the vexed problem of the Far East, in that its author has an intimate knowledge of Manchuria and its people through long residence in China. Not an unimportant, nor indeed uninteresting, part of the volume is an historical account of Manchuria, covering sixty-five pages. The whole is written in a charmingly picturesque style, which is as acceptable as it is rare in a work of this kind.

## POSTHUMOUS SKETCHES BY JOHN FISKE.

HOW THE UNITED STATES BECAME A NATION. By John Fiske. Cloth, 12mo, 254 pp. Ginn & Co.

IN the absence of any definite information upon the point from his publisher or literary executor, it is very difficult to decide whether or not the late John Fiske intended the present historical sketches to appear in the form of a completed discussion. The literary style has all the simplicity and directness which distinguish the author's most finished work as well as his extemporaneous discourses; but there is a singular disproportion between the parts of his discussion which would indicate that Mr. Fiske had not pruned away the extravaganzas of his prolific theme. Thus the account of Washington's life and death at Mount Vernon occupies sixteen pages, one fifteenth of the entire text, while the story of the industrial development of the country is told on one page.

It is best, therefore, to consider the book simply as a series of historical sketches dealing more or less directly with the development of our national power under the guidance of our master statesmen from Washington to Lincoln. Its value consists in the author's frank criticism of economic policies, and in his original views of the character of the fathers of the republic. He indorses the financial program of Hamilton, but condemns the means taken—the institution of the tariff and of indirect internal taxation,—to raise revenue to put the program into practice. Jefferson, he calls "inferior to Hamilton and Madison in the highest intellectual qualities," but excelling them "in a certain generosity of intelligence which enabled him to see that no form of government can be successful in the long run if it leaves any class of people with the feeling that they are forcibly deprived of a share in the management of things."

As a rule, Mr. Fiske dissents from accepted judgments only with reason and in the highest ethical spirit. He strives to restore the reputation of men who have long endured undeserved reproach. William Hull, the general who in popular opinion is still pilloried as a coward for his surrender of Detroit in the war of 1812, is represented in the light of recent historical research as a brave though unfortunate man, and Gen. Fitz John Porter, who in similar fashion was made a scapegoat for the second defeat at Bull Run during the Civil War, is exonerated by the historian as he has been by the official court of inquiry.

In defiance of Burke's dictum, he draws up a bill of accusation against the population of our Great West. He departs from his immediate subject to characterize these pioneers, and, by implication, their descendants, as "very loose in their ideas of finance," though he admits that Thomas Benton, whom he instances as their representative statesman, held such "sound" financial views that he was nicknamed "Old Bullion."

No one furnishes a better illustration than Fiske furnishes of the su-



JOHN FISKE.

preme importance, in a history, of the historian himself, of the enlistment of his heart and soul as well as his intellect and judgment, that every page may be inspired with human sympathy as well as vitalized with mental energy.

### THE COMING STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC.

AMERICA, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC. With special reference to the Russo-Japanese war and its results. By Wolf von Schierbrand, Ph.D. Cloth, 334 pp. Price, \$1.50 net. Henry Holt & Co.

THE author believes that the present war is but the initial stage of a great struggle for the mastery of the Pacific. In the development of his theme he marshals many facts culled from authorities in most of the countries concerned in the conflict. The relation of the Panama Canal and of South America to the problem is graphically set forth, and nearly a third of the book is devoted to a study of the equipment, in the race for supremacy, of Great Britain, Germany, Japan, and Russia. As to the first-named Power, there are signs of decadence of enterprise and loss of virile aggressiveness. Her home market is getting to be too remote, and the Germans have cut into the transportation facilities and the trade of her colonies very appreciably. Attention is called to the significance of the Dutch East Indies as being an overripe plum which will drop at the first shaking into some enterprising nation's lap. They are next-door neighbor to the Philippines, and either Germany or our own country must have them. For the former to be in possession would be as inimical to the United States as for her to possess a naval base in the Caribbean Sea.

Germany will be a dangerous competitor in the race, but her remoteness, her smaller natural resources, her bureaucratic interference, which hampers the initiative of the individual German, and her lack of adequate navy, prevent her, with all her advantages, from lasting in a spirited commercial conflict.

Japan's field is limited. She will have a part, but other nations have the start. She will not be permitted to keep Manchuria even if the fortune of war is in her favor. With Russia the struggle will be hardest of all. In spite of her friendly acts to the United States in the past, which the writer believes to have been inspired solely from the desire to weaken or checkmate England, she is first and last for herself. Russian finances are in poor condition, her industries are poorly developed, and she will issue from this war in a sadly weakened condition. Her size and weight are not to be reckoned as an abiding menace to the ultimate preponderance of the United States in the commerce of the Pacific.

Valuable statistics concerning all these countries strengthen many of the author's contentions. He believes that more dangerous than imperialism is the policy of drifting. China is awakening; Japan must have an outlet for her teeming population; our Philippine door must swing out as well as in. Relatively we are the oldest of the countries destined to play a part in the coming struggle, for Japan was born yesterday, Germany was still but a "geographical idea" thirty-four years ago, and Russia ten years ago was wholly unformed.

The work is a compact source of information about matters of increasing national concern. The maps are mostly too small, and the index would be a greater help if expanded.

### HANDBOOKS ON JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

JAPAN AS SEEN AND DESCRIBED BY FAMOUS WRITERS. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton, with numerous illustrations. Cloth, 372 pp. Price, \$1.60. Dodd, Mead & Co.

RUSSIA AS SEEN AND DESCRIBED BY FAMOUS WRITERS. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton with numerous illustrations. Cloth, 361 pp. Price, \$1.60. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE two nations which are now contending for supremacy in the Far East present fields of investigation almost equally unfamiliar to the general reader or tourist. Japan, except for a narrow strip of territory round about Tokyo, Kyoto, and the treaty ports, is in fact quite unknown to Europe and America. The vastness of the Russian Empire and the variety of nationalities comprised in it render it impossible for any one writer to master the geographical, ethnical, social, and political details pertaining to so wide a subject. The two volumes before us make an attempt to supply general information with regard to these two countries in the most definite, succinct, and lucid form. The work on Japan is a fine example of clever and comprehensive compilation. There is not a writer quoted who is not a specialist or an eye-witness of that he speaks about. The book is divided into six parts, dealing with the country and the race, the history and religion, the places and monuments, the manners and customs, the arts and crafts, and finally with modern Japan. Among the writers drawn upon are Reclus, Pierre Loti, Sir Edwin Arnold, and Lafcadio Hearn. There are about fifty articles which may fairly be said to furnish in a most readable form a summary of almost all that is known about the scenery, life, manners, religion, art, and literature of Japan. The illustrations have been judiciously selected and ably second the purposes of the text. The article on New Japan by Arthur Diósy is a very valuable sketch of

the change that has come over Japanese civilization since that great sea-fight of the Yalu, which has been called the Trafalgar of Japan, opened a new era for the country.

The volume on Russia is the most complete handbook which has yet been published on that country. A description of the country, its dimensions, climate, flora and fauna, is given by Prince Kropotkin, while Réclus deals with the subject of Siberia from the same point of view. An account of the races comprised in the Russian dominions follows. A sketch of Russian history, and of the religion and liturgy of the country, is succeeded by a description of great cities and buildings, including the wonderful Church of St. Basil, which is vividly described by Théophile Gautier, while high life in Russia is outlined by the Countess of Galloway, who once played a prominent part in it; rural life by Lady Verney. Fred Burnaby, the adventurous author of a "A Ride to Khiva," gives a vivid account of the Kirghiz steppes and methods of winter traveling. On the abstruse subject of Russian architecture, Viollet-le-Duc has been drawn upon for the most authoritative information as yet accessible. He advances the theory that the Russians are less indebted to Byzantium than to Persia for their characteristic building forms. Equally illuminative is Philip Berthelot's account of Russian sculpture and painting, both of which have so marked a tendency to grim realism. Russian literature is written in three chief dialects, Great, Little, and White Russian, the first being the classic language of law, literature, and government. In dealing with this subject, W. R. Morfill, one of the first authorities, contributes a succinct and interesting article on Muscovite historians, poets, and novelists. The work concludes with an article on "Present Conditions," including an account of the existing royal family and useful statistics as to the population of chief cities and provinces. The volume is beautifully illustrated, many of the photographic reproductions being quite new.

### WHO AND WHAT THE BELGIANS ARE.

BELGIAN LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Demetrius C. Boulger. Cloth, 321 pp. Price, \$1.20 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS recent addition to a useful series of books known as "Our European Neighbors" is an attractive and valuable account of life in the little kingdom tucked away between France and Germany, the Netherland and the blue North Sea. Mr. Boulger writes of many aspects of the life of this young nation, whose throne has known but two rulers. His accounts of the formation of the kingdom of Belgium and of its political composition are clear statements on topics concerning which the present generation is incuriously ignorant.

Belgium is a constitutional monarchy, with a king, senate, and chamber of representatives; the kingdom was formed by the revolt of the southern provinces of the Netherland in 1830, and her independence, once established, was assured through the protective recognition of England and France, acting jointly. The country is composed of two distinct races, the Flemings and the Walloons, the one of German origin and the other of Celtic and Roman both, races preserving to a remarkable extent their ancient racial characteristics. The Flemings speak Flemish exclusively, and the Walloons almost as exclusively use French. Both languages are recognized by law, but Flemish is preponderant in literature and art, while French is favored in society and in the courts. Having attained its independence, Belgium entered upon a peaceful path of progress, as a neutral state amongst the nations, its affairs being regulated by a constitution adopted in 1831. This constitution, the author assures us, was far in advance of any system existing on the Continent, and proof of its excellence is found in the fact that the lapse of seventy years has not rendered necessary any change other than those changes "which the increase of population and the march of democratic ideas" have made expedient in every country. These changes relate chiefly to the electorate and to representation, and Mr. Boulger gives a lucid explanation of the curious law of the present time under which the system of the plural vote and "proportional representation" have been established.

The author gives an attractive account of Belgian society and of the royal court of Brussels, which, he declares, altho created under popular influences, yet maintains as severe an etiquette as exists in any of the older courts of Europe. In the burgher class, as illustrated by the householders of Brussels, he finds the typical citizens of the kingdom, and in the commercial classes of Antwerp a revelation of Belgian commercial prosperity and the nearest approach to an English community. The mining population, which dwells in "le Borinage," to the south of Mons, has been allowed to sink into a state of physical and mental decay, largely through lack of education, the character of the miners' work, and the unrestricted use of liquor. The Belgian miners, on account of their extreme ignorance, have had a hard battle to fight, and it is only recently that there has been any real improvement in their condition. The old life has left its imprint on the mining families:

"Among these it seems as if there had sprung up a fresh race of dwarfs, men under four feet eight inches, women shorter still, and children who look as if they will never reach even this height. They are stunted and emaciated and they are easily distinguishable from the rest of the population as the third and fourth generation of the old mining population. At Frameries and Paturages, where mining has been in existence for a century, this type is very obtrusive."



# Is Your Death Insured?

In the LITERARY DIGEST of September 24 we took this means of asking the readers of this publication if they were carrying what the life insurance companies call "Life Insurance," but which is really "Death Insurance," for, to use a popular expression, those carrying it must "**die to win.**" Straight death insurance is all right, and we recommend it in all cases where the sole object of the insured is to protect his family. The insurance companies, however, are no longer solicitous about placing straight "death insurance." Instead, they urge upon the investing public participation in their various investment propositions, such as endowments, bonds, etc. The fact remains, however, that all forms of investment-insurance offered by insurance companies is primarily insurance, and only *incidentally* investment.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

- "Elementary Woodworking."—Edwin W. Foster. (Ginn & Co.)
- "Sabrina Warham."—Laurence Hausman. (The Macmillan Company, \$1.50.)
- "Faith and Praise."—A sacred cantata by John A. West. (Clayton F. Summy Company, \$0.75.)
- "American Small Arms."—Edward S. Farrow. (The Bradford Company, New York.)
- "A Trip with Mother Goose."—Avis Prink Crosby. (W. B. Conkey Company, \$0.35.)
- "The Pagan's Progress."—Gouverneur Morris. (A. S. Barnes & Co., \$1.)
- "Our Friend the Dog."—Maurice Maeterlinck. (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1 net.)
- "Beverly of Graustark."—George Barr McCutcheon. (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.50.)
- "The Revelation of Herself."—Mary Farley Sanborn. (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.50.)
- "A Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales."—Jonathan Nield. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.75.)
- "Pomes ov the Peepul."—(T. S. Denison, Chicago, \$1.)
- "In the Woods."—A set of eight characteristic pieces for the piano by W. C. E. Seeboeck. (Clayton F. Summy Company, each \$0.30.)
- "New Samaria."—S. Weir Mitchell. (J. B. Lippincott Company, \$1.25.)
- "Never-Never Land."—Wilson Barrett. (J. B. Lippincott Company, \$1.50.)
- "The First Part of Henry the Fourth."—Edited by Frederic W. Moorman. (D. C. Heath & Co.)
- "A Source Book of Roman History."—Dana Carleton Munro. (D. C. Heath & Co.)
- "Susan Clegg and Her Friend Mrs. Lathrop."—Anne Warner. (Little, Brown & Co., \$1.)
- "The Friendship of Art."—Bliss Carman. (L. C. Page & Co., \$1.50.)
- "Bacon's Advancement of Learning." Vol. 1. Edited by Prof. Albert S. Cook. (Ginn & Co., \$0.75 net.)
- "Some Successful Americans."—Sherman Williams. (Ginn & Co., \$0.50 net.)
- "Granny's Wonderful Chair."—Frances Browne. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)
- "Farmington."—Clarence S. Darrow. (A. C. McClurg & Co., \$1.50.)
- "The Teaching of Jesus Concerning God the Father."—Archibald Thomas Robertson. (American Tract Society, \$0.75.)
- "Debonnaire."—W. F. Payson. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)
- "The House of Fulfilment."—George Madden Marten. (McClure, Phillips & Co., \$1.50.)
- "Blazed Trail Stories."—Stewart Edward White. (McClure, Phillips & Co., \$1.50.)
- "The Little Grey House."—Marion Ames Taggart. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)
- "The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth."—Martin Hume. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)
- "The Unit Books."—No. 4, "Life of Jesus," by Ernest Renan; No. 6, "Domestic Manners of the Americans," by Francis M. Trollope; No. 7, "The Study of Words," by Richard C. Trench; No. 8, "National Documents." (Howard Wilford Bell, New York.)
- "A Dictionary of the Targumin, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature."—Compiled by Marcus Jastrow. (Two volumes. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

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## CURRENT POETRY.

## My Sweetheart's Face.

By JOHN ALAN WYETH.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST (August 6) a little poem entitled "Love's Geography" was reprinted from *The Criterion*, the name of the author being given as W. M. Crocker. Our attention has been called to the fact that the poem is a very bald plagiarism of the following poem by Dr. Wyeth, of this city, published in *Harper's Magazine* June, 1892. The poem as then published—a very dainty little production—is reproduced herewith.—*Editor.*

My kingdom is my sweetheart's face,  
And these the boundaries I trace:  
Northward her forehead fair;  
Beyond, a wilderness of auburn hair;  
A rosy cheek to east and west;  
Her little mouth  
The sunny south.  
It is the south that I love best.

Her eyes, two crystal lakes,  
Rippling with light,  
Caught from the sun by day,  
The stars by night.  
Her dimples in  
Her cheeks and chin  
Are snares which Love hath set,  
And I have fallen in.

## The Jews.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

Once verily, O mighty Czar, your crown was justified,  
When from your place among the thrones your lifted  
spirit cried:

"Let there be no more wars on earth, let weary can-  
nons cease."

Well was it, Ruler of the North, that Caesar should  
say "Peace!"

But yet from Russia comes a cry of souls that would  
be free;

A cry from the windy Baltic runs down to the Euxine  
Sea.

It is the cry of a people, of a people old in grief,  
A people homeless on the Earth and shaken as the  
leaf.

Listen a moment with your heart and you will hear, O  
Czar,

There in your clear cold spaces under the great North  
Star—

There in your Arctic silences swept clean of base de-  
sire,

Where the unseen watcher reaches up the awful Fan  
of Fire.

Around you is the vastness and the wondrous hush of  
snow,

That you may hear their cry in the night and let the  
captives go.

Have they not kingly lineage, have they not pedigree?  
Are they not wrapt with wonder, like the darkness of  
the sea?


They come out of the night of years with Asia in their  
blood,

Out of the mystery of Time that was before the Flood.

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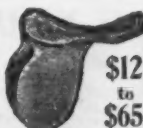


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They saw imperial Egypt shrink and join the ruined lands;  
They saw the sculptured scarlet East sink under the gray sands;  
They saw the star of Hellas rise and glimmer into dream;  
They saw the wolf of Rome draw suck beside the yellow stream,  
And go with ravenous eyes ablaze and jaws that would not spare,  
Snarling across the Earth, then, toothless, die upon his lair.

And have they not had grief enough, this people shrunk with chains?  
Must there be more Assyrias, must there be other Spains?  
They are the tribes of sorrow, and for ages have been fed  
On brackish desert-wells of hate and exile's bitter bread.  
They sang the elegies that tell the grief of mortal years;  
They built the tomb of Pharaohs, mixing the bricks with tears;  
They builded up fair cities with no threshold for their own;  
They gave their dust to Nineveh, to Babylon their moan.

After tears by ruined altars, after toils in alien lands,  
After wailings by strange waters, after lifting of vain hands,  
After cords and stripes and burdens, after ages scorched with fire,  
Shall they not find the way of peace, a land of heart's desire?  
Shall they not have a place to pray, a place to lay the head?  
Shall they not have the wild bird's rest, the fox's frugal bed?  
Men's eyes are on you, mighty Czar; the world awaits the word;  
The blood-splashed gates are eager, and the rusted bolt has stirred!

—From *The Israelite Alliance Review*.

### PERSONALS.

**Prince Pu Lun.**—During Commodore Charles R. Flint's entertainment of Prince Pu Lun in New York, says the *New York Times*, he learned that the royal Mongol knew a thing or two about American social questions. Mr. Flint was asked by one of the party to describe what the poorer people really thought of the rich. The commodore did so.

"Of course," he added in conclusion, "there is a certain class in the community who'd like to step on the upper classes and crush them out."

"Ah," replied the Prince, "now I understand that American saying. What thing is it?—Ah, yes, about people walking on their uppers."

Again, the Prince was "reminiscing" about Li-Hung-Chang's visit and the pleasure the old statesman had at the Waldorf-Astoria. It seems one of the state party had purchased some light-weight trousers to take back to Cathay as a curio. He put them on one evening at the hotel to show off, and the next day sent them to a laundry to be "done up." When they

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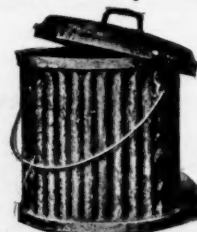
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Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when

came home they had shrunk and were too small, so he was troubled. He donned them and went to Li-Hung-Chang.

"Your Excellency," he said, "these trousers have grown smaller in the night. What do you think the Americans have done to them?"

"Nonsense," replied Li. "You forget where you are. The apparel is proper, but your legs have been pulled, as the Americans put it. They'll be all right when you get to China."

**When Field Fell a Victim.**—Eugene Field was a book collector, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, and one of his favorite jokes was to enter bookshops where he was not known and ask in the solemn manner for an expurgated edition of Mrs. Hemans's poems.

One day in Milwaukee he was walking along the street with his friend George Yenowine, when the latter halted in front of a bookshop and said: "Gene, the proprietor of this place is the most serious man I ever knew. He never saw a joke in his life. Wouldn't it be a good chance to try again for that expurgated Mrs. Hemans?"

Without a word Field entered, asked for the proprietor, and then made the usual request. "That is rather a scarce book," came the reply. "Are you prepared to pay a fair price for it?" For just a second Field was taken aback; then he said: "Certainly, certainly; I—I know it is rare." The man stepped to a case, took out a cheaply bound volume, and handed it to Field, saying: "The price is \$5."

Field took it nervously, opened to the title page, and read in correct print: "The Poems of Mrs. Felicia Hemans. Selected and Arranged With all Objectionable Passages Excised by George Yenowine, Editor of 'Isaac Watts for the Home.' The Fireside Hannah More, etc." with the usual publisher's name and date at the bottom.

Field glanced up at the bookseller. He stood there the very picture of sad solemnity. "I'll take it," said Field, faintly producing the money. Outside Yenowine was missing. At his office the boy said he had just left, and that he was going to Standing Rock, Dak., to keep an appointment with Sitting Bull.

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

#### RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

September 26.—The Japanese preparations for a turning movement against Mukden continue; General Kuropatkin reports attempts by Kuroki's troops to occupy passes east of the city and the constant movement of reinforcements across the Tai-Tse River from Liao-Yang.

September 27.—Oyama's armies, it is reported, now cover a front of sixty miles, his wings extending to the northward, east, and west of Mukden. The selection of Grand Duke Nicholas as Russian commander-in-chief of the forces in Manchuria is regarded as practically assured. Kuropatkin reports that skirmishes are going on along the entire Russian front.

September 28.—Three forts at Port Arthur, captured by the Japanese, are reported to have been abandoned under Russian fire. The Japanese Government decides to issue another domestic loan of \$40,000,000.

September 29.—The Japanese armies resume the offensive and capture Da Pass and other defiles without serious resistance. It is not believed that Kuropatkin will make any serious attempt to hold Mukden. An order prolonging the term of service of reserves is issued in Japan. Chancellor von Bülow says that Germany has no idea of attempting to mediate between Russia and Japan.

September 30.—Fighting in the vicinity of Mukden and Ventai is reported. The Russian War Office reports that the Japanese losses at the siege of Port Arthur number 45,000 dead and wounded.

October 1.—Outpost clashes continue the only action before Mukden. Russian cavalry detachments are harassing the Japanese along the entire front.

October 2.—General Kuropatkin concentrates the bulk of his army at Tie Pass, and is extensively

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### Our Woolens

### Worsteds

### Overcoatings

### These are the

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### long staple wool

### fibres, the finished garment possessing

### lustre, softness of handle

### and fineness of texture.

### The threads in the fancy

### worsteds are composed of two and three fold

### twists, and in durability and color holding qual-

### ities our garments are superior to any offered at

### anywhere near our prices in made to measure

### garments.

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### are of the same high grade wool as our Woolen

### and Worsteds. The characteristics are density and body

### without excessive weight. The object being to combine warmth with

### style and comfort. Our measure blank will enable you to take your

### own measurement accurately, and a perfect fit is guaranteed. We

### are manufacturers, importers and custom tailors, and guarantee our

### \$12.00 suits and overcoats to be equal in wear to the best you can

### obtain from your local dealer for Twenty Dollars, while in style

### and fit our garments are incomparably superior to any but the

### product of high-priced city tailors.

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### giving on the first order received from any one person a handsome

### suit case, which we use to ship the suit or overcoat. The suit case

### that goes with each order is most presentable, and would cost in

### your local store from \$3 to \$5. A trial is all we ask. You run

### no risk in ordering from us, as we guarantee absolutely a perfect fit.

### We do not ask you to pay for the goods before seeing them. We

### send them by Express C. O. D., with the privilege of examination

### at Express Office, and if the suit is not satisfactory in fabric, finish

### or fit, you need not accept it; it will be returned to us at our ex-

### press. The suit shown in the picture is our No. 217, and is a sen-

### sible, becoming suit to most gentlemen. The price is \$12.00. It is

### entirely new, out of the ordinary and very stylish. Samples of

### cloth that make up nicely in this style are shown in our new

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### will be sent you the very day your request for same reaches us.

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fortifying that position; a strong rear-guard remains at Mukden. The Japanese open the railroad from Dalny to Liao-Yang. The Russians at Port Arthur, it is reported, are making desperate efforts to retake forts captured by the Japanese, particularly Fort Kuropatkin, from which the Japanese control the city's water-works.

#### OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 26.—Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Russia's newly appointed Minister of the Interior, is given an ovation on his arrival at St. Petersburg.

September 27.—A report from Shanghai declares the "Boxers" of the Province of Shantung have fixed October 17 as the date for the extermination of foreigners.

September 28.—The Association of British Chambers of Commerce passes a resolution urging the Government to conclude a treaty of arbitration with the United States.

September 29.—The Canadian Parliament is dissolved and a general election is ordered on November 3.

Russia, it is reported from St. Petersburg, is unlikely to take part in any peace conference at The Hague until the close of the war.

September 30.—President Roosevelt is petitioned by English Reformers to intervene in the affairs of the Kongo Free State.

#### Domestic.

#### POLITICAL.

September 26.—Governor Wright of the Philippines, in a letter to the President, tells of the bad effect on the Filipinos of loose talk in this country of independence for the islands.

September 27.—Chairman Cortelyou gives the President a hopeful report of the political outlook in New York.

Judge Parker holds a number of conferences with Democratic leaders in New York.

It is said that Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will go to Indiana.

September 28.—Speaker Cannon charges Judge Parker with perverting President McKinley's reciprocity speech.

October 1.—Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, addresses a great Republican mass-meeting in Philadelphia.

October 2.—Henry G. Davis, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, makes public his letter of acceptance.

#### OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 26.—It is stated that President Roosevelt will not await peace between Japan and Russia before calling the second peace congress of nations.

Hugh Gurney, third secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, is fined \$50 by a police justice, at Lee, Mass., for speeding his automobile faster than the law permits.

September 27.—The State Department begins an investigation at the case of Hugh Gurney; altho the judge at Lee, Mass., violated the law of nations, it is expected that the matter will soon be a closed incident.

The conductor, engineer and brakeman of the freight-train which collided with a Sunday-school excursion-train near Chicago, July 13,

#### A WELCOME TO LARKIN

Many LITERARY DIGEST readers are patrons of the Larkin Co. of Buffalo. They will all be glad to see their advertisement in these columns again as of yore.

No general advertising has been done by this Company for the past three years. This withdrawal was necessitated by an increase in sales that outstripped a growth of manufacturing plant which is possibly without a parallel. Advertisements have not been required to hold the continued trade of old patrons, and indeed, through their recommendation, unaided by advertising, new customers are constantly added. Nine years of continuous building-operations have increased the floor area of the Larkin Soap Works from two to twenty-nine acres, and the Company can now invite new customers.

Some future issue will contain an illustration of the Larkin Soap Works of 1904, which will graphically depict a commercial growth that is extraordinary even in America.

The McKinley rocker offered in to-day's advertisement has itself quite a unique history, though it is but one of a hundred Larkin Premiums that are given with \$10.00 purchases. Heretofore, it has been offered only to those who were already Larkin customers. It was first shown in their Premium List, February 1, 1902. Ever since, the demand has far exceeded the supply. In 1902 the necessity of erecting a factory exclusively for the McKinley Rocker was recognized, and the work was begun. One of the largest and most modern of chair factories is now turning out two hundred of these well-made, beautifully finished and thoroughly comfortable chairs daily. All are for Larkin customers; and those who obtain one on the liberal Larkin terms, by which the Rocker is virtually a free gift, are to be congratulated.

The Chiffonier No. 5 is also so popular that a large furniture factory is confined to its production for Larkin patrons.

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Smokeless, odorless, safe, durable, light, convenient—a furnace for heat. Guaranteed to satisfy.

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**VALUABLE PREMIUM FREE.**—With each order we will send free an article of practical value worth \$2.50.

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4c. for postage and get booklet AK, telling all about it.  
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causing the death of eighteen persons, are indicted for manslaughter.

September 29.—Senator George F. Hoar dies at Worcester, Mass.

The battle-ship *Connecticut*, which will be the finest and most powerful ship in the American navy, is launched at the Brooklyn navy yard.

September 30.—J. M. Marx, Assistant United States District Attorney, states that there are not fewer than 30,000 fraudulent citizenship papers in New York City.

October 2.—The Navy Department receives a report that a hole had been bored in the bottom of the battle-ship *Connecticut* previous to the launching.

The Supreme Court of Alabama decides that the judicial system of the State is illegally constituted.

### CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

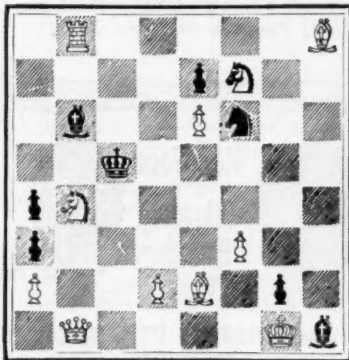
### THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

#### SET

MOTTO: "New Ideas."

#### A. Problem 987.

Black—Eight Pieces.



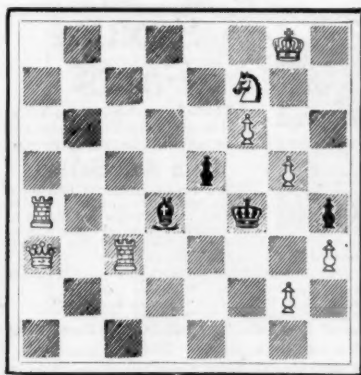
White—Eleven Pieces.

1 R5 B; 4 P S2; 1 B2 I S2; 2 K5; P S6; P4 P2; P2 P B1 P1; 1 Q4 K B.

White mates in two moves.

#### B. Problem 988.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

6 K1; 5 S2; 5 P2; 4 P1 P1; R2 B1 K1 P; Q1 R4 P; 6 P1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

### CALIFORNIA INFORMATION

California is a big State; large of area, rich in natural wealth, tremendous in its scenic features and with a future full of great promise. Every American is more or less interested in knowing about this wonderful commonwealth.

A forty page folder with more than half a hundred beautiful illustrations and a complete map of the State in colors, has been issued by the Chicago & North-Western Railway. It contains in condensed and interesting form a mass of information on various subjects of interest, including a list of hotels at California tourists points with their rates, capacity, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago.

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for thousands of families annually—this is the Larkin Idea. Twenty-nine years of ever-increasing sales is the best testimony that Larkin customers appreciate \$20.00 retail value for \$10.00. A \$10.00 LARKIN PREMIUM—your choice—free with \$10.00 worth—your selection—of

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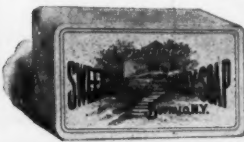
All money refunded if any Larkin Product or Premium is not satisfactory after thirty days' trial. If you wish to immediately order \$10.00 worth of Soaps and other Products and leave selection to us, we guarantee your approval.

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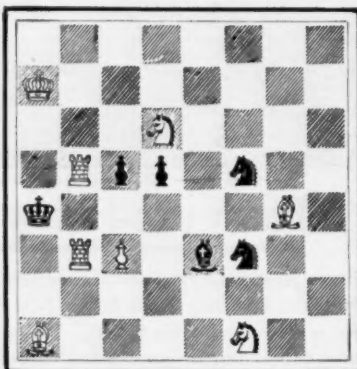
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### Problem 989.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

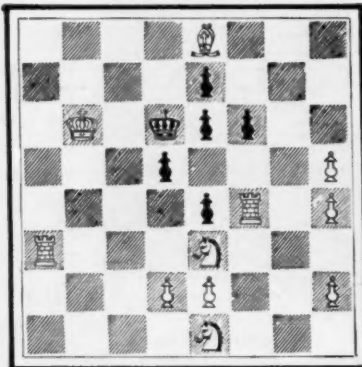
8; K7; 3S4; 1Rpp1s2; k5B1; 1RP1bs2;  
8; B4S2.

White mates in three moves.

### D.

### Problem 990.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

4B3; 4P3; 1K1kpp2; 3P3P; 4PR1P;  
R3S3; 3PP2P; 4S3.

White mates in four moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 977. Key-move: Q—K R 4.

No. 978.

1. B—B 2	2. R—K 6	3. Kt x P, mate
1. R x Q	2. Any	3. R mate
1. B x P	2. K moves	3. Q or Kt, mate
1. Kt—Kt 3	2. R—K 6	3. Kt x P, mate
1. Kt—K 5	2. Any	3. Q—Q 6, mate
1. Kt—K 5	2. R x P ch	3. Q—Q 6, mate
1. Kt—K 5	2. B x R	3. Q—Q 6, mate
1. Kt—K 5	2. R—K 6	3. Q—Q 6, mate
1. P—Kt 8 (Q)	2. Q x B	3. Q—Q 6, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; R. G. Fitzgerald, Dayton, O.; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.

977: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. F. Court, New York City; G. E. Howard, El Paso, Tex.; J. H. Loudon, Bloomington, Ind.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; W. L. Moore, Anthony, Kan.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; Dr. E. W. Slusher, Kansas City, Mo.; H. T. Blanchard, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. D. M., New Orleans; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; "Arata,"

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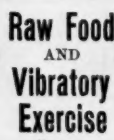
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Success Magazine, Desk 87, University Building, New York



New York City; A. U. Milholland, Baltimore; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; G. Rosenthal, Commerce, Tex.

Comments (977): "A very subtle key"—G. D.; "The most unpromising of all 'tries'"—Dr. J. H. S.; "The hardest of two-ers"—J. G. L.; "Has very little real beauty; the avoidance of duals is clever"—F. G.; "Superb. The key is beautifully concealed by the apparent immobility of the Q"—R. H. R.; "The hardest nut for a two-er I ever cracked, as it is the finest"—L. H. B.; "One of the finest"—R. G. F.; "Excellent"—J. F. C.; "A great problem; variations truly wonderful; construction superb"—G. E. H.; "Very difficult"—J. H. L.; "Magnificent key and brilliant variations"—L. G.

978: "Two or three pretty variations"—G. D.; "Hardwood construction throughout"—Dr. J. H. S.; "A most charming problem"—W. R.; "Two good two-move problems in a three-er are unusual; in short of minor shortcomings, a splendid work"—F. G.; "Magnificent"—J. G. L.; "The key is good; but after that, the problem is a rugged specimen from an eminent author. There is only one minor variation,

1. ...., free from duals"—R. H. R.; "Another beauty, hard to solve when you get the key"—L. H. B.

In addition to those reported, J. V. S., W. E. H. and C. B. Clement, Seattle, Wash., got 975.

#### From the Hastings Tournament.

NAPIER. White.	CHEPMELL. Black.	NAPIER. White.	CHEPMELL. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	12 Kt x B P	K x Kt
2 P-Q B 4	P x P (a)	13 R x P (i)	K-B sq
3 K Kt-B 3	P-Q B 4 (b)	14 B-K B 4	Q R-B sq
4 P-K 3	P x P	15 Q-K 2	R x Kt (k)
5 B x P	P-K 3	16 P x R	Kt-Q 4
6 P x P	K Kt-B 3	17 B-Q 6	Q Kt-B 3
7 Q Kt-B 3	P-Q R 3 (c)	18 B x Kt	Kt x B
8 Castles	P-Q Kt 4	19 B x B ch	Kt x B
9 B-Kt 3	B-Kt 2 (d)	20 R-K sq	Q-Q 4
10 R-K sq	B-K 2 (e)	21 P-B 3	P-K R 3
11 Kt-K 5 (f)	Q Kt-Q 2 (g)	22 R x Kt wins	

#### Comments by Reichhelm.

(a) This way of answering the Queen's gambit is not according to Tarrash, but the big doctor, luckily, was in Germany at the time.

(b) Chepmell likes to be original. He succeeds.

(c) Had visions of Kt-Q Kt 5, with B-K B 4 attachment.

(d) A regular bouquet-development.

(e) Should have moved B-Q 3, ready to capture Knight.

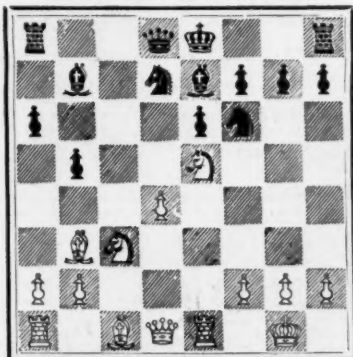
(f) Virtually, the game-winner.

(g) Kt-Q 4 is best.

(i) Several notches better than B x P ch.

(k) Impelled to this, as Napier menaced to R-K sq.

Position after Black's 11th move.



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## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as an arbiter.

"F. P. S.," St. Louis, Mo.—"In a recent newspaper article I noticed a reference to a particular line on a steamship entitled the 'Plimssol Line,' which I failed to find explained in the dictionaries. Can you tell me what it is?"

The line "F. P. S." refers to is evidently the "load-line" or "Plimssol's mark" required by British law to indicate the maximum depth to which a ship bearing it may be immersed by loading. The present system of load-line marks was initiated by Samuel Plimssol, a British statesman who died in 1898, and sometimes the marks are colloquially referred to as "Plimssol's line." According to the Regulations of the Board of Trade and to Lloyd's Register as well as the Merchant Shipping act the technical name for the symbol referred to (it consists of more than one line) is "load-line mark," but it is often properly called "Plimssol's mark." For definitions of "load-line" and "Plimssol's mark" see pages 1041 and 1082 respectively of the Standard Dictionary.

"J. E. G.," Sterling, O.—"May the word 'profane' be correctly applied to persons outside the bounds of the masonic world? Webster and other lexicographers define it as 'denoting irreverence to God and to sacred things; not sacred,' and if this is correct every petitioner is profane."

The definitions referred to are incomplete; the word "profane" may be and is commonly applied to those not initiated into the masonic brotherhood. *The Masonic Home Journal*, writing recently to a correspondent on this subject, said: "The correspondent does not take sufficient notice of the different meanings of words. If he had looked into the Standard Dictionary he would have found this definition among others: '3. [Archaic.] Not initiated into the inner mysteries.' Now, the language of masonry is largely 'archaic,' that is, it embraces old words now largely disused, and other words used in senses that are old. Among the latter class of words is 'profane,' which has come to mean irreverent, as in speaking of profane language; but this was not the original meaning of the word." Derived from the Latin *profanum*, from *pro*, before, and *fanum*, shrine, the etymology of the word implies "before (or without) the temple"; hence, one standing without. In masonic practise "profane" is used to designate those who have not yet entered the temple of masonry, the uninitiated; but when so used it does not carry with it any idea of irreverence or any meaning likely to give offense. "Profane" has another meaning, that is, "secular," often applied to history. And the history may be characterized as "profane," it is not necessarily irreverent.

"E. A. B.," Lincoln, Nebr.—"Is there such a word as 'aliphatic'? I do not find it in my dictionary. If the word exists please give its meaning."

The Standard Dictionary contains the word "aliphatic." It is an adjective used in chemistry to denote the source of different substances. Derived from the Greek *aliphatos*, oil, fat, it means "obtained from fat; pertaining to or derived from fat."

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